

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Middle East & Africa*

Vol V No 137

15 July 1980

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat: PLO To Close All Offices in Beirut	A 1
'Arafat Addresses Anniversary Celebration in Beirut [VOP]	A 1
'Arafat Receives French Ambassador to Lebanon [VOP]	A 2
'Arafat Interviewed by Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO [12 Jul]	A 2
Foreign Ministers Depart After Conclusion of Amman Meeting	A 5
King Husayn Speech at Opening of Islamic Conference	A 6

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Development, Industry Minister Meets With Thai Official	C 1
---	-----

KUWAIT

PDRY Foreign Minister Arrives in Kuwait on Way Home	C 1
Paper Hits U.S. Supply of 'Ineffective' Weapons to Arabs [AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM 9 Jul]	C 1
Dayan's Comments Seen as Threat To Destroy Damascus, Amman [AL-QABAS 26 Jun]	C 2
Paper Resumes Publication After Bombing of Offices Minister on Bombing	C 2 C 3

QATAR

Foreign Minister Returns After Amman Conferences	C 3
--	-----

SAUDI ARABIA

Information Minister Warns of Threats Against National Interests	C 3
Syrian Defense Official Departs After 3-Day Visit	C 5
Foreign Minister Returns From Amman Conference	C 5

UAE

President Receives Message From Somali Counterpart	C 6
Foreign Ministry Instructed on Entry Visas for Syria	C 6
AL-TTIHAD Reports Formation of Antipollution Organization [8 Jul]	C 6

YAR

Minister of State Meets Visiting PDRY Minister 13 July	C 6
DPRK Delegation Leaves San'a' After Weeklong Visit	C 6
Foreign Minister Returns From Amman Conferences	C 6

EGYPT

Autonomy Negotiations Legal Committee Meets 14 July	D 1
Morning Session	D 1
Ghali on Morning Meeting	D 1
Evening Session	D 1
Ambassador to Israel Meets Negev Bedouins	D 1

AL-AHRAM Reports Sudden Decline in Shah's Health	D 2
Advisor to Omani Sultan Departs After Visit to Cairo	D 2
Deputy Premier Meets With Australian Opposition Leader	D 2
Coptic Church Denounces Actions of U.S. Coptic Society [AL-AHRAM 1 Jul]	D 2
AL-AKHBAR: Al-Asad Allied With Soviets Against Syrian People [9 Jul]	D 3
Opposition Party Spokesman on Conditions Inside Egypt	D 4
[Casablanca AL-MUHARRIR 4 Jul]	
Opposition Leader Ash-Shadhili Reportedly in Algeria	D 5

IRAQ

Saddam Husayn To Deliver 'Important' Speech on 17 July Anniversary	E 1
Delegations Arrive for 17 July Anniversary Celebrations	E 1
Soviet, GDR Delegations	E 1
YAR Deputy Premier	E 1
Cypriot Justice Minister	E 1
Saddam Husayn Receives Message From Pakistani Counterpart	E 1
Pakistani Envoy Departs	E 2
First Deputy Premier Confers With Mauritanian Minister	E 2
Received by Trade Minister	E 2
Mauritanian Minister Departs	E 2
Culture Minister Receives PRC Counterpart	E 2
First Deputy Premier Receives DPRK Delegation	E 2
Anti-Iranian Operations by Arabistan Youths Reported	E 3
Memorial Service Held for Iraqi 'Assassinated' in Iran	E 3
Voice of Kurdistan Reports Fighting Against Iraqi Forces	E 3
Voice of Kurdistan Reports on 'Rifts' in Ba'th Party	E 4
Kuwaiti Paper Reports Communist Party Leadership Dismissed	E 4
Briefs: Loans for Pakistan, Vietnam	E 4

JORDAN

King Husayn Receives Message From Pakistani President	F 1
Turkish Cypriot Leader Calls for Islamic Liberation Army [AR-RA'Y 12 Jul]	F 1
Departure From Amman	F 1

LEBANON

President Receives Message From Romanian Counterpart	G 1
Al-Huss Confers With 'Arafat on Recent Developments [VOP]	G 1
Arrival of New U.S. Arms Consignment Reported	G 1
Major Haddad Confers With Israeli Foreign Ministry 11 July [Voice of Hope]	G 1
Major Haddad Bans Party Flags in 'Free Lebanon' [Voice of Hope]	
Haddad Forces Issue Statement on Artillery Clash [Voice of Hope]	G 2
Lebanese Forces Command Council Issues Statement [VOL]	G 2
Lebanese Forces Close Down 'Illegal' Harbors in East [VOL]	G 3
Phalangist Leader on Unity With National Liberal Party [VOL]	G 3

SYRIA

UN General Assembly President Arrives 14 July	H 1
West Bank Deportees Arrive in Syria 14 July	H 1
Defense Official Returns From Saudi Arabia	H 1
TISHRIN Comments on Islamic Conference Decisions	H 2
TISHRIN: Al-Asad Says U.S. 'Main Enemy of Arab Nation'	H 3
Paper Notes Cause for 'New' Relationship With USSR	H 4
TISHRIN: Palestine, Camp David Struggle Key to Arabism [12 Jul]	H 5

NORTH AFRICA

MAURITANIA

Haydala Speech Marks National Day Anniversary I 1

MOROCCO

Hassan Speech Optimistic on Saharan Developments I 1

Moroccan Aircraft Reportedly Cross Algerian Border I 2

[Paris LE MONDE 13-14 Jul]

TUNISIA

Prime Minister Mzali Discusses Relations With Libya I 2

Mzali Discusses Socioeconomic, Political Issues I 3

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharans Attack Moroccan Military Unit 11 July I 7

ISRAEL

Agreement Reached on 'Secondary Matter' at Autonomy Talks N 1

Later Report: 'No Progress' N 1

Israeli Negotiator Comments N 1

'Jerusalem Political Circles' Comment N 2

No Official Comment on As-Sadat's Suggestion on Jerusalem [MA'ARIV 13 Jul] N 2

Burg Briefs Knesset Committee on U.S. Talks, Jerusalem Bill N 2

Yadin, Shamir Attend French Party, Comment on Uranium Sale N 3

Transportation Minister Criticizes French Mideast Policy N 3

Soviet Intelligence Ship Reported off Israeli Coast [HA'ARETZ 11 Jul] N 3

Ship Departs [DAVAR 14 Jul] N 4

NEWSWEEK Report on Visit of Officials to PRC Denied N 4

Syria Reportedly Considering Closing Iraq, Jordan Borders N 4

Burg Rejects Linowitz Request on Transfer of Begin's Office N 5

Security Forces Uncover Gaza Plot To Assassinate Sharon N 5

Government Endorses Amendment to Terrorism Act N 5

Argentinian Guerrillas Reportedly Training in PLO Camps [MA'ARIV 14 Jul] N 5

Ehrlich, Weizman Discuss Weizman's Likud Status, Plans [HA'ARETZ 11 Jul] N 6

'Huge' Oil Shale Deposits Reported Discovered in Negev [MA'ARIV 13 Jul] N 6

Energy Ministry Confirms Discovery N 6

Minister Surveys Oil Needs N 7

Commentator Sees Change in U.S. Attitude Toward PLO ['AL HAMISHMAR 11 Jul] N 7

Briefs: Export Funds Subsidy; Foreign Currency Purchases N 9

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Arrives in Bulgaria on Official Visit 10 July R 1
[cross-reference]

SOMALIA

Radio Reports Air Raid by Ethiopian Aircraft R 1

President Barre Interviewed by Norwegian Paper R 1

[Oslo AFTENPOSTEN 11 Jul]

UGANDA

Obote Speaks to Press After UPC Conference R 2
Obote Addresses 'Huge' Rally in Buganda R 2

BRIEFS

Tanzanian Liaison With Uganda R 3

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

French Envoy Returns, Talks With Faction Leaders S 1

CONGO

Sassou-N'Guesso Discusses Congolese-Chinese Relations S 1

ZAIRE

Mobutu Receives West German Minister at Breakfast S 1

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

Kerekou Addresses Defense, Security Commission T 1

GHANA

Ghana-Romanian Joint Commission Issues Communique T 1
Limann Speaks of Need for Reconciliation, Unity T 2

LIBERIA

Doe Addresses Envoys on Need for Foreign Aid T 3

MALI

Finance Minister Signs Aid Agreement With OPEC, Returns T 3

NIGERIA

Radio Cites UN Queries to West on Arms Embargo Violations T 4

SENEGAL

Senghor Speaks on SDAR, Algerian Relations, Libya T 4

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks [Voice of Cuba] U 1

BOTSWANA

Assembly Expected To Elect Masire President 18 July U 1

V. 15 Jul 80

5

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

NAMIBIA

Official Condemns Western Attitude on Ministerial Council

U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Army Chief Addresses 'Counterrevolutionary Prisoners'
POW's, Equipment on Display

U 2

U 2

'ARAFAT: PLO TO CLOSE ALL OFFICES IN BEIRUT

NC142120 Paris AFP in English 2102 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Beirut, July 14 (AFP)--The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will close all of its offices in Beirut, except those in refugee camps, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat announced today. "From Tuesday morning at 0600 local time (0400 GMT), the closure of the offices will be total and permanent," Mr. 'Arafat said. His statements to reporters followed a meeting with former Lebanese Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam and progressive Lebanese national movement Chairman Walid Junblatt.

No precise reason for the shutdown was given. According to the local press, the PLO ordered on June 24 the closure of its military headquarters, information [word indistinct] and medical centers in the (?major) southern Lebanese town of Sidon after certain "abuses" by the PLO.

'ARAFAT ADDRESSES ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION IN BEIRUT

NC141100 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front held a popular ceremony at the Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir Hall at Beirut University on the occasion of its 13th anniversary. The leader of the PLO's Executive Committee, Brother Abu 'Ammar, attended the ceremony together with a number of cadres and leaders of the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national movement as well as a host of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech in which he said: Every year we celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, which is considered by the Palestinian revolution and the Palestine national liberation movement, Fatah, as an extension of their own movements. We are walking together along the road leading to the liberation of Palestine from the claws of Zionism and imperialism so that the banner of our Arab nation will fly over the hills of Jerusalem, Nabulus, Gaza and every inch of occupied Arab lands. We congratulate you on the occasion of this anniversary which has fallen, this year, on the first day of the blessed Ramadan, whose values and ideals have become intertwined with the Palestinian gun and thereby create an heroic poem that will go down in the history of the Arab nation.

Abu 'Ammar added: We are celebrating this anniversary from which we draw the strong support that binds the Palestinian revolution together and propels it forward. The Palestinian revolution constitutes--through these revolutionary movements--the heroic poem of our Arab nation side by side with the Lebanese gun, which is intertwined with the Palestinian gun in southern Lebanon. These forces will lead our Arab nation to a new dawn and will form a shield protecting our Arab nation from the stooges and agents and those who are conspiring against it--foremost among them is America, which is trying to make this area bow down before it. The Palestinian-Lebanese alliance, however, will smash all of these conspiracies. We who are in southern Lebanon, Beirut and northern Lebanon are fighting not only for the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese national movement but also in defense of our Arab nation. Palestine has been occupied; but on behalf of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese command, I say that Lebanon will not fall.

Bashir al-Jumayyil can create a fait-accompli in the eastern area and he can reach an agreement with Eytan [the Israeli chief of staff] concerning what happened and what will happen. The scenario is all too clear: Sa'd Haddad is [standing] alone with Israel in the border strip, and Bashir al-Jumayyil is also [standing] alone with Israel in the eastern area. This means that the maestro has achieved both objectives. In my speech during the Al-Qasimiyah martyrs' week I said that we are expecting a battle to occur this year and the Israelis are paving the way for this battle by means of their delirious escalation of activities against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. When we mentioned Sa'd Haddad we disclosed that he serves as a "Tarzan" and a smoke screen used by the enemy in this operation. Now Bashir al-Jumayyil appears in order to complete this new symphony. We must take heed of this fact.

What is happening in the Arab region is no mere coincidence. The main aim of the conspirators is to control the flow of oil. However, if Carter believes that his forces and fleets will enable him to occupy the petroleum sources, we say to him that there are heroes who are willing to blow up these petroleum sources before the American forces can reach and occupy them.

We are now faced with a new challenge: We are aware that the conspiracy has been completed. On behalf of the Lebanese-Palestinian revolution I say: Welcome to the new F-16's that Begin has received from the America. Let him try them! And let him try the new swift patrol boats too! However, we say that it is the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters who are writing the score of the battle in this areas.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO LEBANON

NC141741 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Last night brother commander Abu 'Ammar received the French ambassador to Lebanon, Louis Fernand Delamare. Our reporter has learned that the meeting dealt with relations between the PLO and the French Government and the developments in the Palestinian issue in the wake of the Venice summit and the Arab foreign ministers and the Islamic foreign ministers conferences in Amman.

On his own behalf and on behalf of the PLO Executive Committee and the Palestinian people, Brother Abu 'Ammar asked the French ambassador to convey the most heartfelt congratulations to the French president, the French Government and the people on France's national day. The meeting was attended by Brother Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department.

'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED BY BULGARIA'S RABOTNICHESKO DELO

AU142110 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 Jul 80 p 5

[Text of interview with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, conducted by Konstantin Ivanov, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent in Beirut, for the newspaper and 'Bulgarian TV viewers"--time and place of interview not given]

[Text] Question: What is your evaluation of the situation in the Middle East at the present moment after the fiasco of the talks on "Palestinian autonomy" and the dead-end reached by the Camp David process. In this context, what is the real meaning of the so-called West European initiative?

Answer: As we have repeatedly stressed, the Camp David collusion has reached a dead-end. This was emphasized by the countries, members of the Steadfastness Front, and by the Palestinian masses. The Camp David failure was caused by the firmness demonstrated by the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and outside those territories. This collusion, aimed only against the Palestinian people and not just restricted to the "autonomy" negotiations, was rejected firmly and categorically by our people. But that is not all. In his collusion with the United States and Israel, As-Sadat became a traitor not only to the Palestinian people, but to the entire Arab nation and the Egyptian people. We are now opposing the united attack of imperialism, Zionism and As-Sadat against the Steadfastness Front countries. The attack is characterized by the terror against our people in the occupied territories, the aggressive actions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in southern Lebanon, and the U.S. demonstration of power in the region--the concentration of the 5th, 6th and 7th fleets here and the creation of the "quick reaction force," which is organically connected with the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe. Those are elements of imperialism's aggressiveness, inspired and led by the United States.

As far as the West European initiative is concerned, it includes some positive points: The condemnation of the colonies [as published] illegally created by the Zionists in the occupied territories and the stress on the right of the Palestinian people and the PLO to participate in solving the crisis. Unfortunately, this initiative fell under U.S. pressure and blackmail and regardless of the mentioned points, it does not touch the main aspects of the solution of the Middle East crisis--more specifically, the right of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, to create their own independent state. The European initiative is based on UNSC Resolutions 242 and 336. But, as is well known, Resolution 242 does not mention the Palestinian people and this turns the EEC initiative into support for the American plan, incorporated in the Camp David agreements that are a collusion against our people.

Question: What are the main tasks now facing the PLO which are certain to focus the attention of the forthcoming session of the Palestinian National Council?

Answer: First of all, the strengthening of the struggle in all areas--military struggle in the occupied territories, political struggle, diplomatic struggle and the mass struggle in the occupied territories and outside those territories. One can say that now there is a real mass uprising in the occupied territories. Our people are struggling against a great power, I mean the Zionist power, which has modern equipment and uses weapons that are banned internationally. How do they struggle against such equipment? With sticks, stones and even their bodies.

At the Palestinian National Council session we are to analyze the successes reached by the PLO in Europe, the nonaligned countries, Latin America, Asia, Africa, and even among democratic circles in the United States. We shall also note the positive results in strengthening the unity of the Palestinian forces, including the union of the Palestinian resistance armed forces.

At the session we shall discuss the U.S.-Israeli-As-Sadat collusion and more specifically, the collusion on "Palestinian autonomy," which, from our point of view, means to newly enslave the Palestinian people. However, what is taking place now in the occupied territories is a real timebomb, which exploded in the face of the Camp David collusion and the "autonomy" collusion.

The Palestinian National Council must elect a new leadership. We shall discuss the question of increasing the prerogatives of the PLO Central Council. We shall also deal with the aggression of Israel and the imperialism against the Lebanese and Palestinian people of southern Lebanon.

Question: You outlined the main trends of your struggle. Who are your basic allies?

Answer: First of all we think that we and the Steadfastness Front member countries are comrades and allies in one front. We think that democratic and progressive forces in the Arab world are our friends and allies and that we stand in one front. We also think that the nonaligned countries are our friends and allies and that we are in one front. We think that the socialist countries, led by the USSR, are our strategic friends, who are with us in one front. We see them as permanent allies. All forces of freedom and progress who are in one front with us in the cruel and difficult struggle are our allies and friends.

Question: Brzezinski said 2 and 1/2 years ago: "Bye, bye PLO." What can you answer now?

Answer: I can say that I have already answered him. You recall that a year after he said that I stood in Tehran together with our allies the Iranian revolutionaries, led by Khomeyni. Then I said to Brzezinski: "You said 'bye-bye PLO,' but here I am talking to you now from Tehran, which used to be the strongest imperialist fortress and military base of the United States during the time of the shah." What is taking place now in the Middle East is: The Palestinian factor is the most important one. I say to Brzezinski and whoever supports his ideas: "Nobody can ignore the Palestinian factor." There can be no peace, calm or solution in this region by ignoring the Palestinian people and its rights, including the right to return to their land, the right to self-determination and the right to create its own Palestinian state. This is my answer.

Question: We are following with great interest the events in the occupied territories. We know that the Arab population there recognizes and fully supports the PLO as the only legal representative of the Palestinian people. What can you say about the attempts to divide and even confront the two parts of the Palestinian people--the part which is forced to live in exile and the one which is living in the occupied territories? How is the PLO leading the struggle in the occupied territories?

Answer: Why do I say that our people's uprising in the occupied territories is a timebomb against the Camp David and the "autonomy" collusion? Because their goal is to divide our people--the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and the Palestinian people outside those territories. I stress, however, that our people are an integral and united whole under PLO leadership. This fact is recognized by our friends and enemies alike. Even Linowitz, Vance and the leadership of the Israeli military command in the occupied territories recognized this fact. The Israeli military command said: "We could not find even one Palestinian who is ready to cooperate."

The entire people said: "Long live the PLO." This is a slogan which is being repeated by the leaders of our people in the occupied territories. That is why they are subjected to persecution and recently--to attempts on their lives. Do you know that recently the occupation authorities expelled three Palestinian leaders and tried to kill three others? Two were crippled, the third was saved.

The terrorist plan, implemented by the Zionist leadership and personally by Begin, cannot influence the firmness of our people however. The use of terror proves that the Zionist policy is powerless in the face of our heroism. True, we suffer losses because of the terror, but our dignity cannot be crushed. I am convinced of the victory of the struggle to create an independent state, a struggle conducted by our people under PLO leadership.

Question: What are the concrete decisions of the recent summit of the Steadfastness Front countries?

Answer: I have always said that the front was created in order to foil the U.S.-Israeli-As-Sadat collusion, foil the Camp David collusion and foil the "autonomy." The military and political decisions at the front's last session are very important. A political committee was formed, and the military committee convened recently and reviewed important questions of military cooperation. In addition to the political committee, an information committee was created. This means that the decisions of the front's last summit are already finding application in practice and in the struggle against the U.S.-Israeli-As-Sadat collusion.

Question: How do you see the future of the region 10-15 years?

Answer: In 10 years this region will belong to the honest, free and democratic forces. This region will be saved from the plots of imperialism, the United States, Zionism and all their allies. The region will be free and independent from those forces. The people of this region will solve their problems alone. Carter, Begin and their assistance cannot oppress the freedom of this region's people. The people of this region will have most friendly relations with our friends from socialist countries.

Question: Several words about yourself. You are the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and celebrated your 50th birthday recently. Where were you born? What did you do until Fatah was created? When was the idea to create Fatah born? What are your happiest and most bitter moments until now?

Answer: A strict Fatah law is never to speak about those who are alive, but only about the dead. But I want to say something. Until the revolution I worked as an engineer and I shall return to work as an engineer after the victory, so that we can rebuild what has been destroyed by the Zionists in our motherland, Palestine, in our land. I would like to take this opportunity to send a warm greeting to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the first head of a state of a socialist country who received me. I would like to send warm greetings to the Bulgarian people, who support the struggle of our people. I wish Comrade Chairman Zhivkov good health and the Bulgarian people much happiness.

FOREIGN MINISTERS DEPART AFTER CONCLUSION OF AMMAN MEETING

WA150242 [Editorial Report] Amman JNA in Arabic on 12 and 13 July reports the departures of various Arab foreign ministers who attended the emergency conference of Islamic foreign ministers held in Amman on 11 and 12 July.

The departures reported on 12 July are: At 1945 GMT, JNA reports that Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, left Amman "this afternoon." At 1950 GMT, JNA says Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani left Amman "this evening." At 2000 GMT, JNA notes that PDYR Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad left Amman "this evening." No dignitaries were reported to have attended the departures. Foreign minister departures on 13 July included: At 1430 GMT, JNA reports in one item the departures "this morning" of Algerian Information and Culture Minister Abdelhamid Mehri, Director of the Arab Department of the Algerian Foreign Ministry Ahmed Bghali and Moroccan Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation M'hamed Boucetta. At 1435 GMT, JNA says that Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah left Amman "today." No dignitaries were reported to have attended these departures.

KING HUSAYN SPEECH AT OPENING OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

JN111742 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1503 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Speech by Jordan's King Husayn at the opening session of the extraordinary Islamic foreign ministers conference at the Holiday Inn in Amman on 11 July 1980, broadcast over a national radio and television network--live in Arabic]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Brother faithfuls, delegations of the Islamic states, may the peace and blessings of God be upon you: We welcome you in your country, Jordan, and greatly hope and wish that your conference will succeed and that you will achieve the sublime aim you are seeking.

We had always hoped for such a conference to be held here, the land of the prophet's night journey and ascension, so that you would make a pledge by the holy book, which linked the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem with the holy mosque in Mecca and united the hearts of all Muslims around these two mosques until doomsday.

This land in which you are meeting today was the first to which Prophet Muhammad, may the peace and blessing of God be upon him, sent the triumphant Islamic armies. You can see from the hills of Amman the minarets of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and hear the echo of the pledge made by Caliph 'Umar ibn al-Khattab, the commander of the faithful, when he entered Jerusalem as a liberator amid the cries of God is great. The Caliph 'Umar ibn al-Khattab left Jerusalem as a trust in the hands of the Muslims. That pledge by 'Umar ibn al-Khattab, the fair caliph, was immortalized in history. His commandments and trust to the people of Jerusalem remained the symbol of justice and freedom and the symbol of Muslims' safeguarding of the holy places of all believers throughout the ages. Here blow the winds of heaven, and here also do you meet the martyrs of the holy wars of Mu'tah, Yarmuk, 'Ayn Jalut and Hittin and all those who fell for the sake of faith and justice throughout the generations.

Noble brethren, the hordes of invaders have swept the land of Palestine and the rest of the Arab and Islamic countries endlessly, up to the great imperialist-Zionist conspiracy which took our nation by surprise while it was in a poor state of division, weakness, backwardness and utter loss. The Palestinian people, backed by their Arab compatriots, confronted this conspiracy by successive revolutions. The Palestinian people resisted the invaders--this Zionist onslaught--with courage and determination without succumbing or relenting.

With the support of the imperialist forces and the collusion of the world centers of power, Zionism continues its attacks and plans of gathering Zionist diehards from all countries of the world and dumping them in Palestine--the heart of Arabdom and Islam. Zionism also continued its attacks and wars on the Arabs, until it succeeded in occupying the whole of Palestine and large tracts of the territories of the neighboring Arab countries. At one time these occupied territories were almost double the size of Palestine. The Al-Aqsa Mosque fell into the hands of the enemies and the Arab people, land of holy places become hostage to Israeli occupation.

All this has happened before the world's hearing and sight, challenging the world's charters and covenants, and no one has moved to protect right. The tragedy has thus been aggravated in the absence of a unified Arab-Islamic stand and due to the lack of a well-studied and comprehensive plan capable of mobilizing the potentials of the Arabs and Muslims and leading them toward the sound path in order to restore their lands and holy places and to preserve their dignity among various nations and peoples.

It is not right to blame others for what has happened to us and for our present conditions. We have to blame ourselves and admit our delinquency since we own much and have more in numbers.

Respected brothers, the tragedy of Palestine has exposed the Zionist expansions and the tendency for continued aggression against us in order to occupy our land and obliterate our civilization. The Palestine question, as you and we believe, is an Arab-Islamic cause which gains prominence over any other cause.

Your meeting today comes at a time when Zionism is at its height in challenging the Muslims. Zionism's illegitimate and inhuman practices are present before your eyes, practices shaking every conscience, challenging all ethics and ignoring all laws and rules. Zionism is unjustly and blatantly occupying the land; killing the occupants before everybody's eyes; chasing, terrifying and expelling them; usurping and Judaizing the Arab land; and obliterating the Islamic civilization. Zionism is denying the Arab Muslim citizen's right to enjoy freedom and security. Zionism is day and night challenging the international community, saying that all Palestine is Israel's land on which it has the right to settle and to plunder the land's resources.

The Palestinian citizen there has no rights and is deprived of any protection and sovereignty on his land. This citizen is subjected to murder, expulsion, subservience and enslavement. Israel's most dangerous expansionist plans were exposed 13 years ago, from the beginning of the occupation. This was represented in an intensive settlement of Jerusalem, the division of the city, the obliteration of its characteristics, the burning of its Al-Aqsa Mosque and the annexation of its torn body to the strange Zionist entity.

Brother believers, the removal of the Israeli occupation from our occupied land, Palestine, is the first and basic condition for just peace. The return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty is the key to a just solution of the issue because Jerusalem and Palestine represent our common cultural heritage, both Arabs and Muslims, throughout 14 centuries and until doomsday. As we were in our history, we will continue to be the custodians of the Islamic, Christian and Jewish holy places without any discrimination. I frankly, clearly and faithfully stress that there is no Arab or Islamic cause other than the Palestine question, which has such great influence on the issues of security, peace and stability in our Arab and Islamic nations and in the entire world as well. Those who believe otherwise are wrong and may harm the issue of right and justice.

Brother Muslims, we urge you to be aware of the dimensions of the Zionist danger and to understand its nature and goals so that we can counter it with a unified Arab-Islamic effort that transcends all differences, rises above all viewpoints, secures a wide-scale contact with all world powers, maintains a continuing positive influence on all forums and raises the voice of right high in the face of the false Zionist movement.

Our direct cohesion with the sacred issue since the dawn of the Arab renaissance and our continuous shouldering of the burdens of pan-Arab action in confronting the Zionist onslaught against Palestine and the continued colonialist plotting against the Arabs and Muslims have helped us in Jordan in adhering to this clear course.

We are most convinced today that the Islamic world, with the status it enjoys, the influence it can exert and the resources and capabilities it has, can do a great deal for the triumph of justice in Palestine and the delivery of our kinfolk and holy places. This meeting is qualified to draw up a clear plan based on consciousness, responsibility and good judgment, enabling the Islamic states to concert their positive efforts and act in unison with confidence, solidarity and constructive cooperation. If we are able to convince the world that we have a clear and just cause on which there can be no compromise and that our only condition for sincere friendship is the recourse to logic and conscience, then stands will change in favor of our just cause. Your conference is called upon to draw up the clear concept and determine the sincere roles in accordance with an integrated plan which will take us to our desired goal.

Gracious brothers, solidarity among the Islamic peoples, as embodied in this meeting, is a noble idea that has long been entertained by our pioneer ancestors, who viewed this solidarity as a practical means for uniting the Muslims under faith in God, adherence to the sublime message and allegiance to our rich culture as well as for commitment to channel their effective capabilities in defense of their just issues and in positive contribution to mankind's progress and humanity's happiness, as their ancestors in the prosperous Islamic ages did.

This is a good beginning for a confident march that can open our minds, eyes and consciences to the problems from which our Islamic society is suffering and to the challenges it is facing. You are confronted with many major issues which defy us and which require from you responsible and studied action in all fields.

The Islamic world has been suffering for a long time from intellectual, economic and social backwardness. It is in dire need today more than at any time in the past of absorbing the spirit of the sublime message of Islam and its deep significances. In this message, the Islamic world will find major assistance to bring about progress, solidarity and balance among all the facets of its comprehensive civilization. Contrary to what some ignorant, senile and rancorous people want, this message will not be the cause for backwardness, decadence and tyranny, which is alien to the tolerance, mercy and purity of our religion.

The sublimity and basic principles and premises of this religion cannot be upheld except through dialogue, openness and sincere cooperation among the men of learning and the men of religion and faith. They can also be upheld through maturity, righteousness and enlightenment and the establishment of scientific and social institutions which remove the dust of fanaticism from our culture and wrap it in a new robe that is contemporaneous with the spirit of the age and the requisites of a modern society.

This is a valuable opportunity for the Muslims of this age, since interest in Islam is increasing day after day in light of political, economic and strategic factors throughout the world. The institutes of learning, the information media and the schools of thought are studying, discussing and trying to understand the dimensions of this spiritual energy which is moving hundreds of millions. The biggest service which responsible Islamic institutions, including this conference, can offer is to present Islam in its true image as a factor for civilization and progress, an element of brotherhood and stability in relations among nations and a torch for enlightenment and faith in all the prophets and the divine religions.

However, if these mature and organized efforts are absent from the field, if chaos, violence and backwardness become rife; and if such negative manifestations spread in our societies, the state of affairs will become worse and our dreams of invincibility, might and glory will turn to further weakness, division and collapse.

Brother believers, the biggest challenge facing the Islamic world looms before your eyes in Palestine and around it. This challenge should revive sentiments of sacrifice and struggle in the hearts of sincere believers. Every day that passes increases the complexity of the situation and helps the enemy to implement its schemes, entrench its false entity and impose the bitter reality on all levels.

Jerusalem is in the center of our hearts. It is the apple of our eyes and the symbol of our faith. It is the destination of our Prophet's flight and the cradle of the tombs of our martyrs and heroes. It is impossible for us to forget it for one single moment or to relinquish one single inch of its soil. If Israel, and those who support it, thinks that the Muslims and those of faith might surrender and not seek to regain their rights, it will realize that it is living in illusions and is threatening this area and peace in the entire world with dangerous ventures which cannot end or disappear without the restoration of right and the spirit of justice and peace.

The Islamic nation and the just believers in any religion or creed will not accept the situation of the land of the Prophet's flight to heaven and the cradle of prophets and divine messages being the captive of Zionist occupation. They will not accept the situation of this land's mosques and temples being cold museums and theaters of the tyrants from which spiritual inspiration and the link with heaven have escaped.

We want these mosques and temples to be, as they were in the past, symbols of love and peace and the pilgrimage sites for believers from all religions.

Brothers, we view your conference within this context and framework and we look forward to your sincere efforts with hope and optimism. We ask God Almighty to grant you determination and insight. We pray to God to grant you success in your efforts for the sake of the cause for which you are meeting, the Islamic nation to which you belong, and all mankind. God listens and responds. Peace and God's prayers and blessings be upon you. [applause]

BAHRAIN

DEVELOPMENT, INDUSTRY MINISTER MEETS WITH THAI OFFICIAL

GF121400 Havana Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The minister of development and industry, Mr Yusuf Ahmad ash-Shirawi, met at his office this morning the Ministry of Communications under secretary in Thailand now visiting Bahrain. Present was the assistant under secretary for civil aviation, Shaykh Isa ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah. Their talks covered aspects of bilateral cooperation in the spheres of air transport and civil aviation affairs.

Also this morning, a meeting was held at the civil aviation department during which a number of clauses in the air transport agreement signed by both countries in June 1978 were reviewed and changed. The main alteration covers the prospects of increased Gulf Air flights to the Far East via Bangkok. Present at this meeting were the assistant under secretary for civil aviation, the Thai Ministry of Communications under secretary, the director of air transport and airport services and representatives of Gulf Air.

KUWAIT

PDY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN KUWAIT ON WAY HOME

LD141246 Kuwait KUNA in English 1101 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 14 (KUNA)--South Yemeni Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad arrived here Monday on his way to his country following a short visit to Qatar and Bahrain. In Manama, Bahrain, the minister announced that President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will soon visit both countries to complete a tour he had recently made to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

The Yemeni minister delivered two messages to both the amir of Qatar, Skaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, and Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah of Bahrain. The messages relate to means of fostering and developing relations between South Yemen and the two Arab countries.

Mohammed described the Yemeni president visits as achieving positive results especially at a time when the Arab nation is facing big challenges posed by its Zionist and imperialist enemies, and in the light of dangers stemming from the Camp David accords which not only threaten our countries, he said, but also threaten the Arab heritage and civilization.

PAPER HITS U.S. SUPPLY OF 'INEFFECTIVE' WEAPONS TO ARABS

LD111237 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 9 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial: "U.S. Arms"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. refusal, through the U.S. Senate, to supply Saudi Arabia with parts and equipment for improving [the performance of] the F-15 fighter plane, which is due to be delivered in early 1982, reveals the nature of the U.S. arms which the United States is selling to some of the Arab countries. In other words, such arms are no more than shells which are only useful for parades or for internal security at best.

If the United States deals with Saudi Arabia, the biggest oil supplier to it and the West, in this manner how then would it deal with the rest of the Arabs?

It is sometimes said that the Americans have agreed to sell "sophisticated arms" to this or that Arab country. But we then discover that there is nothing "sophisticated" about these arms except the name, the "F-15", for example, for the aircraft, and the "M-60" for tanks.

Upon close examination we find that such aircraft are without their effective weapons, such as missiles, radar, and additional fuel tanks. The same thing applies to tanks and the restriction on the quantities of ammunition and spare parts supplied with them.

This type of American behavior comes at a time when our ministers in Amman are differing over defining the means of confrontation and over defining enemies and objectives. Apparently some of us are still incapable of rebelling against this U.S. enslavement and this irrevocable U.S. decision to humiliate the Arabs and prevent them from becoming free.

For how long, after all this, will the Arabs remain captive to this terrible mentality? When will Arab oil as well as Arab manpower and military power move vis-a-vis this U.S. attitude, reject its policies, its presence and its interests?

DAYAN'S COMMENTS SEEN AS THREAT TO DESTROY DAMASCUS, AMMAN

WA151300 Kuwait AL-QABAS 26 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "What Is Israel Planning for 1983?"--Dayan's remarks referred to in this editorial appeared under the title: "Dayan Comments on Elections, Settlement Policy" in the 27 June DAILY REPORT, pp N 6-7]

[Text] The Arabs probably do not make light of Israel's threats, but they do not know how to confront them. The coming phase which the Israelis are working to achieve at this juncture is the destruction of Amman and Damascus, as Dayan said yesterday. These two Arab capitals have a dangerous significance for the Zionist state. For Damascus is the final obstacle to the "Euphrates border" of the greater Israel of the Torah, and Amman is the final obstacle to the oil region of the Arabian Peninsula.

Israel is not completely at ease in turning its back on Egypt. For the Zionists, deep down inside, the current "peace" with Cairo is merely a relatively long truce, allowing Israel to expand into other Arab lands, in the hope that Egypt will remain silent. However, Israel's chief fear and concern remains precisely Egypt. Perhaps the Israelis, deep in their hearts, believe that Egypt is Egypt, and it will never change and that Cairo may be the other one who views the present peace as a relatively long truce (deep down inside its Arab consciousness).

Probably Israel will choose to make its thrust toward Amman and Damascus at a point in time when Egypt is in the position of not being able to withdraw from the peace agreement or to rejoin the Arab ranks. That time may come around 1983, a year laden with special significance on more than one level, since it will be the new American president's third year in office, a presidential election year [as published]. Moreover, the energy crisis will have reached new heights of complexity, and the Israeli military will have completed its ten-year war cycle, since the Israeli forces are accustomed to going to war against the Arabs once every ten years. By that time they will have completed training with new weapons and will be preparing to test them in a new war. Furthermore, the Camp David "bills of exchange" will fall due requiring the military withdrawal of Israel from the West Bank for civil authority to take its place. Israel absolutely must get out of doing this by some means. The best means, according to Israel's book, is assaulting and plunging into the land of the "enemy," meaning us Arabs. Israel will never find a better target than Damascus and Amman, as Dayan said yesterday.

PAPER RESUMES PUBLICATION AFTER BOMBING OF OFFICES

ID130832 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 13 July--The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM resumed publication today despite the extensive damage caused to its presses and offices as a result of yesterday's two big explosions.

The paper said that the explosions were premeditated but did not accuse any specific quarter of responsibility for it, though it blamed the affair on the Arab situation. As an Interior Ministry spokesman said yesterday, the explosions killed a worker and wounded several others. It also said that the security authorities have begun investigating the matter but gave no other details.

However, AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM and other Kuwaiti papers said today that the two explosions were carried with a large quantity of explosives. The papers also reported that 4 months ago, AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM received a warning from an unknown person threatening to blow it up and kill its proprietor 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Masa'id, but did not mention who was behind this threat or the reason for it.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM wrote in an editorial today saying: "We knew that in these difficult Arab times, we would be paying the price for what we say and that the bats of the night would know how to plant explosives to blow up the AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM building or fire shots to kill its proprietor." The paper added "we are aware of the nature of the present Arab predicament and the extent of the splintering that has hit the Arab spirit and caused the emergence of some from within who choke the free voices and destroy the pens that have dedicated themselves to freedom and the cause."

Minister on Bombing

LD141234 Kuwait KUNA in English 1056 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait, July 14 (KUNA)--State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn said an anonymous telephone caller had threatened to blow up the offices of other Kuwaiti newspapers shortly after the explosion that virtually destroyed AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM Saturday. The minister, in a statement after the regular cabinet meeting Sunday, said the government had decided to take the necessary measures to protect newspaper offices.

He said the Ministry of Interior would announce to the public the results of investigations it is conducting into this case. He said the perpetrators' objective was not only the destruction of AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM but the stifling of the freedom of the press in the country. Meanwhile, the society of Kuwaiti journalists called on the government to take the necessary measures to protect newspaper premises and people working there.

QATAR

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM AMMAN CONFERENCES

JN130858 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0832 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Doha, 13 July--Qatari Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani returned to Doha from Amman yesterday evening after attending the meetings of the Islamic foreign ministers' extraordinary session, which ended yesterday. The Qatari minister also participated in the Arab foreign and economic ministers conference, which ended in Amman recently.

SAUDI ARABIA

INFORMATION MINISTER WARNS OF THREATS AGAINST NATIONAL INTERESTS

JN141352 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Jiddah, 14 Jul--Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has stressed that his country has never been a tool in the hands of others to carry out the desires of any one of the foreign forces.

He added that his country has never permitted bases to be established on its lands and has never given any military facilities to any side whatsoever. It did so, he said, out of its desire to preserve its sovereignty and its full rights as an independent state.

In an interview with the GULF NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Jiddah, Dr Yamani said: We are fed up with these lies and there is nothing more to arouse our interest or feelings. He explained that Saudi Arabia's traditional relations and natural friendships with the United States and the Western states do not at all justify giving such concessions, on the contrary, he said, because Saudi Arabia has greatly succeeded in utilizing these ties in favor of the Islamic and Arab nation and has very often employed these traditional friendships in the service of the fateful Arab issues.

He went on to say: We were able to neutralize these European states' stands in the interest of the Arab causes at a time when the world was hearing only the viewpoint of world Zionism and falling under the influence of the secret and public absolute support extended to it by the United States, Western Europe and the Soviet Union. In this regard he referred to the prominent changes that have taken place on the stands of some states in the last few years and the emergence of voices refuting the Zionist allegations and speaking in support of the legitimate Arab-Islamic rights at international forums and conferences.

The Saudi information minister strongly replied to the allegations claiming that the kingdom has sold itself to the West and said: Through our firm stands and decisions, which stem from national convictions based on clear vision of all that is going on around us, we in Saudi Arabia are against all forms and colors of partiality to any bloc, realize that such affiliations, trends or bonds will harm the nation's national interests and that much of the harm inflicted on our nation is due to being lax with others and to establishing bridges with this or that force at the expense of national interests, or is the result of the superficial evaluation of results in accordance with the grave aims and objectives of the superpowers when trying to drag the region's states into dealing with them in a distinctive special way.

Dr Yamani warned against the danger of making the narrow personal interests overweigh the grand fateful interest and said: We have many times said that our joint destiny forces all of us to work within the framework of these interests and to close the dangerous doors and windows in the face of the superpowers' illegitimate infiltration into our region, taking advantage of the points of weakness, defeatism, negligence and divergent viewpoints, stands and trends. Such a situation has instigated others to sow seeds so that we will always remain in a state of weakness and in need of this or that force.

He added: Therefore, our country believes that the one who sells himself to the West is the same as the one who sells himself to the East. Work within the framework of national commitment to our issues is the natural basis for creating this nation's real power. Any deviation from the line of national work is treasonous to this nation and will not be forgiven by history.

The Saudi information minister warned the Arab information media against playing into the hands of the Arab nation's enemies by destroying this nation's strong ties and sharing the enemies' continuous efforts to shake our ranks and destroy our accomplishments. He said that the adoption of these mad campaigns by some Arab papers is considered a practical participation in a crime aimed against the bonds tying the people of the one Arab nation at a time when we are all looking forward to an action that unifies stands and viewpoints and employs this nation's hidden potentials in the service of our joint aims.

He added that this spiteful offensive against the kingdom will only increase our faith in the need to carry on along the path leading to the supreme objectives we and the faithful sons of this nation are after without paying attention to many trifles, prejudices and agent allegations. He continued: We in Saudi Arabia know the reality of the forces pushing these newspapers to continue their campaigns against us. We are also aware of the dimensions of the schemes behind which those pushing some agent pens to harm the Arab nation's real steadfastness are hiding. We also know that fabricating discord with others is one of the means of the forces that are working hard to divert attention from the violations that take place at the expense of the real power of our Arab-Islamic nation in the service of foreign forces in order to enable these forces to take control of our sovereignty and dignity at the same time.

SYRIAN DEFENSE OFFICIAL DEPARTS AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

LD141124 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1010 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] At-Ta'if--Rif'at al-Asad, commander of the national defense units in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the accompanying delegation, left here at midday after a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia. He was seen off at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander of the National Guard, His Royal Highness Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Mecca region, Dr Ashad Far'wan, his majesty's adviser, Mansur al-Khurayji, deputy head of royal protocol, and a number of other officials.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM AMMAN CONFERENCE

LD130928 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0857 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Jiddah, 13 July, SPA--Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal returned to Jiddah early this morning from Amman after leading the Saudi delegation to the extraordinary conference of Islamic foreign ministers which ended yesterday.

UAE

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOMALI COUNTERPART

JN142128 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2050 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Jul--UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received a written message from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre this evening. The message delivered to the UAE president by the Somali ambassador to the UAE deals with the strengthening and development of bilateral relations in various fields. In the message, the Somali president extended his invitation to this highness the UAE president to visit Somalia and participate in the inauguration of the sugar factory in Somalia. The UAE has contributed to the establishment of this factory.

FOREIGN MINISTRY INSTRUCTED ON ENTRY VISAS FOR SYRIA

GF131620 Ra's al-Khaymah Domestic Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today received a memorandum from the Syrian Foreign Ministry concerning the new measures adopted by the Syrian Government regarding Arab citizens desiring to visit Syria. In accordance with these measures, anyone wishing to visit Syria should obtain an entry visa or permit from the nationality and immigration departments in Syria or from Syrian consulates or diplomatic missions abroad prior to his visit.

V. 15 Jul 80

C 6

ARABIAN PENINSULA

AL-ITTIHAD REPORTS FORMATION OF ANTIPOLLUTION ORGANIZATION

LD111005 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 8 Jul 80 p 2

[Ahmad Sa'id report: "Gulf States' Organization for the Protection of the Environment Has Been Established in Implementation of UAE's Agreement With Six States in the Area"]

[Excerpt] It has been decided to establish an organization of the gulf states to protect the sea environment and to combat pollution in the gulf area, in implementation of the agreement concluded for this purpose among the UAE, the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Iraq and Iran.

It has been agreed that the headquarters of this regional organization will be in Bahrain. It has also been decided to set up an arbitration body to settle any disputes that might arise among the member states on territorial waters and other relevant issues.

An official source has told AL-ITTIHAD that the organization will begin its work as soon as it is set up by the end of this year because the problem of pollution in the gulf area has reached a point that can no longer be ignored. The source said that the new organization will use the most modern technological equipment to combat pollution in any of the member states and will draw up practical plans for fighting and containing pollution.

YAR

MINISTER OF STATE MEETS VISITING PDRY MINISTER 13 JULY

JN131746 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Brother Ahmad Sayyid Barakat, minister of state and chief of mineral resources department and Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, minister of industry and chief of transport and minerals department in the southern part of the homeland, met today. They discussed practical steps to implement what was mentioned in the two presidents' joint statement on cooperation and coordination between the two parts of Yemen in the fields of transportation and minerals.

The minutes on the coordination between departments and the proposed geological map project which will be financed by the Arab fund for economic and social development were signed.

DPRK DELEGATION LEAVES SAN'A' AFTER WEEKLONG VISIT

JN142136 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Kim Il-tae, chairman of the DPRK education committee, and the delegation accompanying him left San'a' this morning at the end of a weeklong visit to the YAR. During the visit, the DPRK official met with several officials and held talks on bilateral relations.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM AMMAN CONFERENCES

JN131726 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs and foreign minister, returned to San'a' from Amman today after leading the YAR delegation to the Islamic foreign ministers extraordinary conference and the Arab economic and social council conference.

AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS LEGAL COMMITTEE MEETS 14 JULY

Morning Session

NC141322 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The heads of delegations for the autonomy negotiations' legal committee held a meeting this morning at the Mena House Hotel in Al-Jizah. The meeting was held in order to complete discussions on the legislation and laws of the autonomy authority in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. In addition, the delegations that are participating in the committee held another meeting in order to identify the legal aspects concerning the main issues related to Palestinian autonomy.

Ghali on Morning Meeting

NC141600 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the heads of delegations participating in the meetings of the autonomy legal committee today resumed their discussions. He said that no agreement has yet been reached. Ghali said that the members of the three delegations began their discussions on the issue of the legislative power of the autonomy body. Discussions of this topic will be completed at a meeting later this evening. The heads of the delegations will meet tomorrow morning to complete discussions of topics on the committee's agenda.

Evening Session

NC142138 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The delegations participating in the legal committee of the autonomy negotiations resumed their meetings tonight to complete the discussion of the legislative powers of the autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza sector. The meeting ended at 2230. The radio correspondent reports that this meeting completed discussions on the legislative jurisdictions which the autonomous rule in the West Bank and Gaza must enjoy.

During this session, Egypt emphasized that it is necessary that the autonomous rule enjoy all legislative and legal powers and that it must be a full autonomy as stipulated in the Camp David agreement.

The heads of the delegations will hold a meeting tomorrow morning to discuss questions of legislative powers and jurisdictions. The radio correspondent has learned that in view of the fact that discussions of the legal issues must be lengthy, it is expected that discussion of these issues will be completed at another round to be held by the committee.

AMBASSADOR TO ISRAEL MEETS NEGEV BEDOUINS

NC141916 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada has received a delegation of Bedouin leaders from the Negev Desert. They protested to him over Israel's intention to expropriate their land. Last week the Israeli Knesset approved the expropriation of approximately 7,000 hectares in the Negev Desert to establish the Israeli airbases that will replace the bases in Sinai from which Israel has withdrawn. The Egyptian ambassador agreed to meet with the Bedouin leaders to hear their complaints since their problems are indirectly connected with the peace process.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS SUDDEN DECLINE IN SHAH'S HEALTH

NC150740 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0654 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 15 July--A sudden development occurred yesterday in the health of the former shah of Iran, who is now being treated at the Al-Ma'adi Hospital. The shah's fever suddenly rose to 39 degrees Celsius and the shah's past troubles have reappeared. In reporting this development in today's edition, the newspaper AL-AHRAM notes that the sudden rise in the shah's fever is an unhealthy symptom of the probable presence of an abscess of puss in the body. This abscess might have caused this sudden rise in temperature.

The second surprise came yesterday when the doctors found that a new abscess is forming in the uppermost part of the right limb in the area of the bow [al-mintaqah al-arbiyah], which is full of infected lymphatic glands. The doctors attribute the sudden rise in temperature yesterday evening to this abscess, which might require quick surgical intervention in order to drain this abscess. AL-AHRAM also reports that the shah's French surgeon, Dr Vanier, has been told to return quickly to Cairo. Dr Vanier left for Paris last Friday. He has been called back to Cairo because the shah's present condition now requires a quick decision on surgical intervention--and this decision depends on the shah's doctor personally and on his presence in Cairo.

ADVISED TO OMANI SULTAN DEPARTS AFTER VISIT TO CAIRO

NC141746 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1722 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, 14 July--Dr 'Umar az-Zawawi, adviser to Sultan Qabus of Oman, left Cairo today after a visit of several days to Egypt, during which he was received by Vice President Husni Mubarak. Az-Zawawi was seen off at the airport by Oman Embassy staff members.

DEPUTY PREMIER MEETS WITH AUSTRALIAN OPPOSITION LEADER

NC131558 Cairo MENA in English 1500 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Cairo, July 13--Deputy Premier Dr. Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din today met with chairman of the Labour Party and opposition leader in Australia William Hayden, who is currently visiting here.

The meeting dealt with the Mideast developments as Dr. Muhyi ad-Din expounded to the Australian guest the Egyptian viewpoint based on the principle of the right of all Mideast peoples to security and stability as well as recognising the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, and that east Jerusalem is part of the West Bank of the River Jordan. They also discussed means of fostering trade and economic relations between Egypt and Australia. Hayden expressed during the meeting his support of President Anwar as-Sadat's policy and constructive steps towards establishing a permanent and just peace in the Middle East region.

COPTIC CHURCH DENOUNCES ACTIONS OF U.S. COPTIC SOCIETY

LD040943 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 1 Jul 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "The Coptic Church Denounces Actions of Some Copts in the United States"]

[Text] The orthodox Coptic Church issued a statement yesterday denouncing the actions being carried out by some Copts in the United States in a society calling itself the American Coptic Society and its branches and what this society's publishes in its magazine called THE COPTS.

The church said in its statement: The orthodox Coptic Church is very dismayed by the actions of a society in the United States calling itself the American Coptic Society and its branches and by what this society publishes in its magazine called THE COPTS. The church strongly denounces the society's actions, writings, abuse and insults to our country that do not agree with the church's principles.

We declare that this society has nothing to do with us. Also, all our churches in Egypt and abroad and their publications must pursue a spiritual road quite contrary to this society, which is causing grave harm to our Coptic church and to Egypt. Our churches in Egypt and abroad must not accept what this society publishes and must refuse to deal with it.

AL-AKHBAR: AL-ASAD ALLIED WITH SOVIETS AGAINST SYRIAN PEOPLE

LD111235 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 9 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Al-Asad Concludes Treaty With the Soviets"]

[Text] Reports said that Hafiz al-Asad will go to Moscow within a week to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. The reports said that in the past Al-Asad has tried to avoid concluding such a treaty but that the internal situation has forced him into it in return for Soviet help in his fight against his internal enemy which is called the Muslim Brotherhood.

The story of the treaty between the Alawite Ba'thist regime and the Soviets is well known. Gromyko came to Damascus after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and had three days of meetings and talks there with Hafiz al-Asad. Gromyko insisted on concluding a defense treaty with Syria similar to the Soviet treaty with Afghanistan so that the Soviets could use it as an excuse for military intervention. Resistance to Al-Asad and his Alawite regime was intensifying and, therefore, the Soviets wanted this treaty to ensure their presence in Syria. But Al-Asad asked them for time to consolidate his position among the rejectionist Arabs and particularly those who pay him millions of dinars. He declared his support for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan so as to please the Soviets and in response to their wishes.

Popular resistance to Al-Asad and his regime grew and the ground became shaky beneath his feet. Several Soviet advisers fell victim to the violent resistance. This forced Al-Asad to withdraw them from their job locations and put a strong guard on them. The Soviets once again renewed their demand for a treaty with the Alawite Ba'thist regime as they saw it as an inevitable necessity.

Al-Asad and his clique then began preparing the ground for concluding such a treaty. A few days ago officials of the Ba'thist regime announced that they will seek to strengthen the Soviet presence in Syria, thereby pointing to the conclusion of a treaty with the Soviets. A few days ago the Ba'thist papers began showering insults on the oil countries and threatening to cut off the hands that give some money to Syria while financing and supporting the Muslim Brotherhood's struggle against the Syrian regime. Al-Asad has openly announced that he will go to Moscow within a week to sign the desired defense treaty with the Soviets. There is no doubt that a treaty signed in Moscow is to include about everything to satisfy Moscow's conditions and demands.

The signing of a defense treaty between the Alawite Al-Asad regime and the Soviets is nothing new in itself, since, the world knows that the ruling Alawite regime has turned Syria into a Soviet base and that this regime is merely a tool to enable the Soviets to achieve all their objectives, aims and designs in the area. [paragraph continues]

But what is worse is that the conclusion of this treaty, as the news reports said, will be in return for support for the Alawite regime's fight against an internal enemy, namely the Syrian people who have risen against tyranny in order to liberate themselves politically and religiously from the oppression of the Alawite Ba'th Party. Clearly this means that the ruling regime under Hafiz al-Asad is concluding a defense treaty with the Soviets in order to strike at the Syrian people, liquidate the nationalist elements and declare a war on the Syrian people similar to the war the Soviets, under the aegis of Babrak Karmal's regime, are waging against the Afghan people. The least attribution that can be given to such an action is treason.

It would have been acceptable if the Ba'thists were to say that they are concluding a defense treaty with the Soviets in order to retrieve the Golan or combat the Zionist enemy, as they always reiterate. But to say that it is being done in order to struggle against the internal enemy, that is, against the Syrian people, is an abominable treason. They are unashamedly placing themselves in this category. However, we believe that this is the beginning of the end for Al-Asad and his regime and that the Soviets themselves will determine this end. All the signs indicate that this end is not too far distant and that triumph will ultimately be reserved for the Syrian people, for they alone will remain.

OPPOSITION PARTY SPOKESMAN ON CONDITIONS INSIDE EGYPT

LD111329 Casablanca AL-MUHARRIR in Arabic 4 Jul 80 pp 5, 6

[Interview granted by 'Abd al-'Azim al-Mughrabi, assistant general secretary of the Egyptian National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party and chairman of committee for defense of freedom, to AL-MUHARRIR correspondent during 14th Arab lawyers conference in Rabat--date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] We often hear, especially recently, about the alliances of Egyptian progressive unionist forces in Egypt and abroad. What is the National Progressive Unionist Grouping's [NPUG] principled attitude toward such alliances and how far have such alliances progressed?

[Answer] The NPUG, as it is clear from its name, is based on every individual's freedom of ideological affiliation provided he is committed to the party's political program and statutes. As such the party becomes a suitable melting pot for all the progressive and unionist national currents. The party constantly struggles to reaffirm this collective formula and to broaden its base. This is also the line that the party pursues in its activities; it supports every individual, organization or party that adopts a stand expressing the Arab people's aspirations in Egypt, particularly concerning the three basic issues--patriotism, democracy and pan-Arabism. Therefore, our party supports the alliance that was formed following the exchange of ambassadors with Israel on 26 February 1980 and which has so far issued three statements dealing with the three basic issues I have just mentioned. With regard to alliances outside Egypt, the NPUG has nothing to do with them.

We believe that the broad base of the forces opposing the normalization of relations with Israel and the restriction of freedoms as well as the worsening economic crisis is continuously growing and continuous efforts are being made for further cohesion and unity among them.

[Question] The international and the Western press in particular (LE MONDE, for example) talks about serious sectarian conflict inside Egypt. How does the NPUG view this conflict and its causes?

[Answer] When we discuss the alleged sectarian conflict in Egypt we must look at it in the general context. This is because, in our opinion, the plan [sectarian strife] involves the whole Arab world. It began with Lebanon and then Syria. Its aim is also to incite such strife in Egypt and the rest of the Arab countries. If colonialism and its agents want to pour oil on the fire in order to spread strife and encourage surrender their efforts will undoubtedly be resisted by the people. The unity of the Egyptian people, both Muslims and Copts, is strengthened by any attempt to create division among them. It is true that the lack of democratic practices and the incessant attempts to muffle the nationalist opposition as well as the stifling economic crisis were bound to contribute to the spread of social unrest, such as sectarian fanaticism, but in the final analysis it is one of the crises that have faced the Egyptian people throughout their long history and which they have always overcome.

[Question] In the light of the Egyptian regime's talk about the achievement of prosperity and peace after the signing of the separate peace treaty with Israel, what are the facts about the present social and economic conditions in Egypt?

[Answer] From the beginning we said no. From the beginning we warned against such false hopes. From the beginning we said that separate peace would only lead to more wars, more attrition and more crises. Let us look at what has happened to the Arab nation since Camp David. First, the number of small wars has increased; second, communal strife has spread and reached the verge of civil war, leading to the partitioning of small states. Lebanon is the best evidence of this. Third, the Camp David agreements have switched Egypt's hostility with Israel into hostility with all the Arab regimes; fourth, attempts are being made to involve the national Egyptian Army in serving plans that are contrary to the interests of Egypt and its people; and, fifth, there have been unprecedented economic inflation, a drop in individuals' real incomes and an unprecedented reduction in the purchasing power of the Egyptian pound. Therefore, where is the peace and where is the prosperity? This is the false hope against which we warned from the beginning. The people now have begun to see the truth and the days ahead are bound to confirm it.

[Question] It is being said that the Egyptian regime has allowed the establishment of U.S. military bases on Egyptian soil. How did the NPUG and all the Egyptian progressive forces receive this measure and what are the dangers that might result from these military bases?

[Answer] The NPUG adopts a principled, clear and firm stand in this regard. We believe that we are not alone in Egypt in being able to proudly boast such stand. Our attitude is one of total rejection of any foreign military bases in Egypt under any pretext. We believe that this policy, which would put Egypt under U.S. imperialist tutelage in order to implement U.S. military plans, would lead to great harm for the Egyptian people, the peoples of the areas and world peace alike. The NPUG is sparing no effort in struggling against this policy in order to protect the lives of our people and out of respect for the souls of our martyrs who fell in the battles for dignity, freedom, independence, progress and unity.

OPPOSITION LEADER ASH-SHADHILI REPORTEDLY IN ALGERIA

JN111151 Doha QNA in Arabic 1135 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Sharjah, 11 July--'Abd al-Majid Farid, an Egyptian opposition leader currently living in London, has denied reports disseminated by Egyptian intelligence that Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhili, leader of the Egyptian national front, has been kidnapped in Beirut and taken to Cairo. In a statement published in the Sharjah paper AL-KHALIJ here today, Farid said that Lieutenant General ash-Shadhili is currently in Algeria and that he has contacted him by telephone at his residence.

SADDAM HUSAYN TO DELIVER 'IMPORTANT' SPEECH ON 17 JULY ANNIVERSARY

JN121528 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1455 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 12 Jul--President Saddam Husayn will deliver an important pan-Arab speech on Thursday, 17 July. In his speech, the president will deal with the basic issues pertaining to the march of the revolution, in addition to the Arab situation and important international issues. This was stated to the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY by Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and chairman of the higher committee in charge of the celebrations marking the 12th anniversary of the glorious 17-30 July revolution.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR 17 JULY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Soviet, GDR Delegations

JN142035 [Editorial Report] Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic at 1900 GMT on 14 July 1980 reports the arrival of Soviet Maritime Fleet Minister Timofey Borisovich Guzhenko and GDR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Guenther Kleiber to represent their countries in the celebrations which will be held to mark the 12th anniversary of the 17-30 July revolution in Iraq.

YAR Deputy Premier

JN131748 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd, YAR deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, arrived in Baghdad this afternoon to participate in the glorious July celebrations. In a statement to INA, Muhammad Ahmad al-Junayd said that both the Yemeni people and the president share the Iraqi peoples' happiness on this great occasion. Al-Junayd praised the depth of ties linking the two fraternal states.

Cyriot Justice Minister

JN131749 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Cyriot Justice Minister Petros V. Mikhailidhis arrived in Baghdad to participate in the July celebrations. In a statement to INA, the Cyriot justice minister said he is carrying the regards and best wishes of both Cyriot President Spiros Kiprianou and the Cyriot people to President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people on this happy occasion.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PAKISTANI COUNTERPART

JN130835 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul (INA)--Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Pakistani President Ziaul Haq on the strengthening of bilateral relations. Revolution Command Council member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan received the message when he recieved Pakistani Petroleum Under Secretary Masihuddin today. The first deputy prime minister stressed that Iraq seeks to strengthen its relations with Third World countries in all spheres. He also praised Pakistan's principled stands on the just Arab causes, particularly the Arabs' central cause of Palestine.

Pakistani Envoy Departs

JN131157 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 13 Jul--Pakistani Petroleum Under Secretary Masihuddin ended a 3-day visit to Iraq and left Baghdad for home today. Masihuddin said that during his visit, he signed an agreement on a loan to be granted by the Iraqi Fund for Foreign Development to Pakistan, in order to cover the differences in official oil prices for the second half of last year, which amounted to approximately \$19 million.

FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER CONFERS WITH MAURITANIAN MINISTER

JN121314 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jul--Revolution Command Council member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan met here today with Mauritanian Minister of Industry, Mines and Trade Mamadou Cissoko, who is currently visiting Iraq. During the meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them, as well as the aid offered by Iraq in implementing a number of economic development projects in Mauritania.

Received by Trade Minister

JN131840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jul--Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali met with Mauritanian Minister of Industry, Mines and Trade Mamadou Cissoko in Baghdad today. The Mauritanian minister is currently visiting Iraq at the head of an economic and technical delegation. The two ministers discussed the development of cooperative relations in economy and trade and means for expanding these relations between the two countries.

Mauritanian Minister Departs

JN140905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 14 Jul--Mauritanian Minister of Industry, Mines and Trade Mamadou Cissoko concluded a 5-day visit to Iraq and left Baghdad today. The minister said that his talks with Iraqi officials were positive and fruitful and that they will help develop relations between the two fraternal countries.

CULTURE MINISTER RECEIVES PRC COUNTERPART

JN150927 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul--Culture and Information Minister Latif Nasif Jasim met here this morning with PRC Culture Minister Huang Zhen, who is currently visiting Iraq to participate in the July celebrations. During the meeting, the two ministers discussed aspects of cooperation in the cultural and information fields between the two friendly countries.

FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES DPRK DELEGATION

JN150852 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul--Revolution Command Council member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan held talks here today with Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Committee of the DPRK Korean Workers Party Central Committee, and the delegation accompanying him.

The talks dealt with Iraq-DPRK relations and means to develop them and with issues relating to the nonaligned movement.

The RCC member briefed the visiting delegation on Iraqi efforts to develop and support the principles of the nonaligned movement to protect the world's small states against the hegemony of the superpowers. He also stressed the importance of holding a nonaligned summit to discuss means to strengthening the principles of the nonaligned movement.

The Korean official described the national declaration proposed by President Saddam Husayn last February to regulate Arab relations, as a true reflection of the nonaligned movement's principles.

The meeting was attended by the DPRK ambassador in Baghdad.

ANTI-IRANIAN OPERATIONS BY ARABISTAN YOUTHS REPORTED

JN122024 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jul--Reliable news reports arriving in the French capital today affirmed that a group of Arabistan youth planted time explosive charges in the Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] customs building yesterday. The charges went off, killing four of the Iranian regime policemen and destroying the entire building.

These reports added that another Arabistan youth group planted a time explosive charge in (Mili) bank in Abadan. The explosion caused the death of five of the racist Persians and the destruction of the bank.

The reports further added that a group of strugglers managed to blow up the Ahvaz-Al-Muhammarah railroad, causing train traffic to stop.

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR IRAQI 'ASSASSINATED' IN IRAN

JN121552 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Basra, 12 Jul--A memorial service was held here today for Haj Qasim Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rasul, head of the Iraqi community in Al-Muhammarah city [Khorramshahr], who was assassinated by the racist Persian regime's authorities in Iran for his Arab affiliation.

Haj Qasim's family, who arrived here earlier after being deported by the Persian regime's authorities, took part in the service.

The participants in the memorial service condemned the racist Persian practices against the Arab people in Arabistan [Khuzestan].

Late Haj Qasim's eldest son said that his father was tortured before he was killed. This refutes the Iranian authorities' allegation that he drowned.

VOICE OF KURDISTAN REPORTS FIGHTING AGAINST IRAQI FORCES

JN131815 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] The peshmergas of the local committee in Khanaqin belonging to the third branch of our party clashed with a group of the dictatorial regime's mercenaries on the night of 9 July 1980. The peshmergas killed three mercenaries; the others fled.

VOICE OF KURDISTAN REPORTS ON 'RIFTS' IN BA'TH PARTY

JN131909 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Reports published in the underground PATRIOTIC PRESS say that the internal rifts and differences in the dictatorial regime in Baghdad are escalating. Several officials have been relieved and expelled from their posts. Brig Gen Khalil al-'Azzawi has been relieved from his post as director of military intelligence and member of the Ba'th Party military office; he was also appointed governor of Wasit. Brig Gen Suhayl Najm al-Anbari, member of the Ba'th Party military office, has been appointed director general of the radio and television establishment and governor of Diyali.

Many members and cadres of the Ba'th Party have left the ranks of the party. In the Ad-Durah area in Baghdad alone, more than 150 members have left the ranks of the party. Na'im Rabban, director of Sa'dun Ghaydan's office, has been relieved of his post for a period of 5 years. The activities of the Yarmuk branch command have been suspended for 1 year.

In another development, Maj Ibrahim 'Abd al-'Ata, Al-Bakr's candidate, and three other persons have been assassinated in Al-Habbaniyah. In a purge among the factions of the fascist regime, 'Abd ar-Razzaq Salih al-Majid and Muhammad Salih al-Majid, two of Saddam Husayn's cousins, have been assassinated in the Al-Ma'mun area in Baghdad.

KUWAITI PAPER REPORTS COMMUNIST PARTY LEADERSHIP DISMISSED

LD120920 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH reports that the entire leadership of the Iraqi Communist Party, which went clandestine after differences with the ruling Ba'th Party, has been dismissed in an operation described as a "white coup." In its report from Beirut the paper says that a new central committee has provisionally taken over the leadership of the Iraqi communists and that it held secret emergency meetings in Iraqi territory 8-9 May in which several resolutions were adopted to rectify the party's affairs.

The party left the National Front, which included the Ba'th Party, last year after political and organizational differences. Following this two ministers who represented the communists were dropped from the government.

Quoting what it describes as informed party sources in Beirut, the paper adds that the pro-Moscow Iraqi Communist Party has been experiencing for some time stormy conflicts and disputes among its leaders and that the former leadership has moved to London, Paris and Beirut after deviating from the objectives of the party and having become a bourgeois leadership interested only in collecting funds and amassing them in Europe. The paper says the provisional central committee decided at its secret meeting last May to form a committee to prepare for a general congress by the party within 2 months and to elect a new leadership after the dismissal of the former leaders.

BRIEFS

LOANS FOR PAKISTAN, VIETNAM--Baghdad, 13 July--Iraq has signed two long-term, no interest loan agreements with Pakistan and Vietnam amounting to \$19.5 million and \$6.5 million, respectively. The loans will cover the increases in the price of crude oil supplied to these two countries in the second half of 1979. A statement issued today by the Iraqi Fund for Foreign Development said that the loan agreements are part of a special Iraqi program to aid developing countries which have contracts with Iraq. [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1655 GMT 13 Jul 80 JN]

KING HUSAYN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM PAKISTANI PRESIDENT

JN111858 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn recieved Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi in the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. Mr Shahi conveyed a message to his majesty from the Pakistani president, His Excellency Mohammad Ziaul Haq, dealing with bilateral relations and developments in the situation in the Arab area and the Islamic world.

TURKISH CYPRIOT LEADER CALLS FOR ISLAMIC LIBERATION ARMY

JN121001 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Jul 80 p 15

[Text] Amman, 12 Jul (JNA)--Rauf Denktas, president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, who is currently attending the Islamic conference in Amman, has called for the formation of an Islamic liberation army to liberate Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories.

In a statement to a JNA correspondent, Denktas said: The current extraordinary session of the Islamic conference is very important, because the question of Palestine in general and the liberation of Jerusalem in particular concern the entire Muslim world.

Denktas added: Therefore, we should not just issue resolutions of condemnation, but should take effective positive action. The Muslim countries must give all kinds of aid and must form an Islamic liberation army to liberate Palestine.

Denktas continued: Resolutions and political action that are not backed by force will remain mere ink on paper. The United Nations has been passing resolutions for 30 years, but they are all useless because of Israeli intransigence. We Cypriot Muslims are aware of the Palestinian problem and of the suffering caused by the expulsion of the Palestinian people from their land.

Denktas said that such conferences enable Muslims to examine their affairs and to exchange viewpoints on their issues. He expressed the hope that the conferees will come out with positive results concerning the Palestine question and that words will be backed by deeds.

Departure From Amman

JN121514 Amman JNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Amman, 12 July--Rauf Denktas, president of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, left Amman this morning after taking part in the meetings of the extraordinary conference of the Islamic foreign ministers. The conference opened here on Friday.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

NC141721 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis today received Vasile Pungan, adviser to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, who conveyed to him a message from the Romanian president.

AL-HUSS CONFERS WITH 'ARAFAT ON RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

NC130658 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT
13 Jul 80

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, last night met with Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss. During the 90-minute meeting they discussed recent local, Arab and international developments.

ARRIVAL OF NEW U.S. ARMS CONSIGNMENT REPORTED

NC141626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] A vessel arrived today at Beirut port carrying a new consignment of 155-mm guns-- which is part of the arms deal on which agreement was reached with the U.S. authorities. This deal is part of the plan to arm the Lebanese Army.

MAJOR HADDAD CONFERS WITH ISRAELI FOREIGN MINISTRY 11 JULY

NC120800 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Yesterday at 1100, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and an accompanying delegation of senior Israeli politicians met with Major Haddad and some of his aides. During the meeting, they reviewed all aspects of the current situation. Shamir stressed that his country would continue to support the state of free Lebanon. Major Haddad said that in general the meeting was successful and positive and that it had an atmosphere of complete friendship and understanding.

MAJOR HADDAD BANS PARTY FLAGS IN 'FREE LEBANON'

NC121127 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Major Haddad, after deliberations with Lebanese Phalangist envoy Lewis Hasruni, and with the agreement of the leaders of other parties, has decided the following: After the painful, bloody incidents in eastern Beirut, in order to avoid any repercussions and sensitivities that might occur in free Lebanon, in compliance with the principle that unification through understanding is might, and for the sake of a better future, the following measures will be taken:

1. All party insignia will be abolished and removed from clothes and streets. Only the insignia of free Lebanon will be allowed.
2. Party flags will be removed from roadblocks and streets. Only the legal Lebanese flag will be flown on all roadblocks, centers and private and official establishments in free Lebanon.
3. This decision shall come into force as soon as it is announced.

Signed: Major Haddad, commander of free Lebanon

HADDAD FORCES ISSUE STATEMENT ON ARTILLERY CLASH

NC150820 Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope in Arabic to Lebanon 0600 GMT 15 Jul 80

[15 July statement by military spokesman of the free Lebanon army in the eastern sector--read by announcer]

[Text] On 14 July 1980, starting at 1600, the terrorists opened intermittent artillery fire from the vicinity of An-Nabatiyah against the township of Al-Qulay'ah. Our forces returned the fire. The artillery exchanges stopped at about 1900. The losses sustained by the attackers are unknown, while we sustained only material damage.

On this occasion, we would like to remind the governor of the south, Mr Halim Fayyadh, the citizens of Sidon in particular and the citizens of the south in general, that the terrorists have once again cut the electric current which is supplied to Marj 'Uyun from An-Nabatiyah. The current was cut without any reason on the morning of 14 July. The power lines, it will be recalled, were repaired only two days ago. Let all those mentioned above take notice that the suspension of the electric current by the aliens is a hostile action that empowers us to retaliate by appropriate means. We regret beforehand the casualties that might be inflicted; however, we are forced to act in this way. Forewarned is forearmed.

LEBANESE FORCES COMMAND COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT

NC142132 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The official spokesman of the Lebanese forces command has issued the following statement:

The Lebanese forces command council held its weekly meeting at its headquarters under Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil in the presence of the command members.

After the Lebanese forces commander reviewed the latest developments, the command council studied points on the agenda and adopted the necessary measures. The Lebanese forces command is interested in clarifying the significance and aims of the 7 July 1980 incidents.

1. The incidents of 7 July 1980 necessitate:

A. Reorganization of the military forces, making them one united, integrated and cohesive body that will insure effective protection of the safety of the people and land of the liberated area and to prepare for completing the liberation of the rest of the occupied land.

B. Filling the gaps that threatened to dissipate, disperse and dwarf the Lebanese resistance forces by dragging them into diversionary internal disputes aiming at exhausting them and at diverting their attention from their basic tasks.

C. Insuring an atmosphere of responsible, personal, public and political freedom for all Lebanese citizens and stressing that democracy is a Lebanese heritage and one of our greatest cultural accomplishments.

D. Protecting the citizen and safeguarding his pride and freedom and preserving his rights and property.

2. Today our appeal is directed to all the Lebanese people to join the ranks of the Lebanese forces and to work through their unified body.

3. The slogan of liberating the land will remain our motto. All the resistance elements and those with the will to liberate [Lebanon] must act united to preserve Lebanon and to help the Lebanese cause to triumph.

After reading the statement, the official spokesman of the Lebanese forces command announced the following decision:

As of midnight Thursday, 17 July 1980, it will be strictly forbidden to move, carry or bear any personal or other arms and ammunition. Wearing military uniforms will be strictly prohibited except when on official orders. The organs concerned have been entrusted with implementation of this decision.

Asked about accusations leveled by Yasir 'Arafat against the Lebanese forces, the official spokesman of the Lebanese forces command said that Yasir 'Arafat is trying to install himself as the high commissioner of Lebanon. The Lebanese citizen, who is persecuted in the occupied areas of the homeland by the Palestinian invaders, can rest assured that the Lebanese forces will shatter 'Arafat's dream. He who burned down Sikkah, destroyed Ad-Damur and organized mass massacres in Al-'Ayshiyah, Bayt Millat and Al-Qa', wrought havoc in the commercial (?center) and sowed sedition among various Lebanese factions has only the right to be a refugee. In conclusion the spokesman said: We ask 'Arafat to learn a lesson from what happened in his terrorist camps in Tall az-Za'tar, Jisr al-Basha and Ad-Dubayyah.

LEBANESE FORCES CLOSE DOWN 'ILLEGAL' HARBORS IN EAST

NC122219 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The Lebanese forces today closed down all the illegal harbors in the eastern areas. A higher ports authority will be established. It will cooperate with representatives of various economic concerns in providing the formula needed for activating production and importing the necessary raw materials.

PHALANGIST LEADER ON UNITY WITH NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY

NC141810 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Commenting on current affairs, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has stressed: "no" to partition, "no" to sectarian identity and "no" to nondemocracy in Lebanon. The Phalangist leader said that those who want Lebanon to take a form other than its cultural one are trying to delude the people into believing that we are the party that wants such a Lebanon. We have rejected and will reject the partitioning of the Lebanese people or land. Therefore, we reject making Lebanon into another Israel or giving it a factional identity. A sectarian Lebanon means suicide for cultural Lebanon. This would constitute a loss for Lebanon, the Arab world, and Christianity and Islam alike.

Regarding understanding with the National Liberal Party [NLP], al-Jumayyil said: We are in agreement and all rumors to the contrary are a mirage. I can affirm that we have agreed on principles in preparation for understanding on details. We have agreed on a plurality of parties and that each party will have its own character. Military plurality, however, is no longer a strength but a weakness. Therefore, we have agreed to unify militarily and a plan to do so is being studied.

Al-Jumayyil and Camille Sham'un held contacts today. A joint meeting of the two parties' leaderships will be held tomorrow. Sham'un and Al-Jumayyil will meet Wednesday to assess the results.

V. 15 Jul 80

S Y R I A

H 1

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT ARRIVES 14 JULY

JN141632 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] President of the UN General Assembly Salim Ahmad Salim arrived in Damascus this afternoon on an official visit to Syria.

WEST BANK DEPORTEES ARRIVE IN SYRIA 14 JULY

JN141631 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Dar'a--The three deportees--Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimah, Halhul Mayor Muhammad Milhim and Hebron Islamic Judge Shaykh Rajab Bayyud at-Tamimi--arrived in Syria this morning. The three strugglers had arrived through the unified border post in Dar'a from Amman. The Syrian ambassador to Jordan arrived with them to the border post.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL RETURNS FROM SAUDI ARABIA 14 JULY

JN141622 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad, Ba'th Party Regional Command members, and Awqaf Minister Muhammad Muhammad al-Khatib returned to Damascus from At-Ta'if at noon today at the end of a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

During this visit Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad met with Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, first deputy prime minister; and Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. Talks with the Saudi officials dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

A press statement was issued on Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad's visit. It stated that during the visit, an extensive review of bilateral and fraternal relations between Syria and Saudi Arabia was held and stress was put on the need to develop these relations in the Arab nation's interest.

Crown Prince Fahd had stressed that Syria constitutes the first defense line of the Arab nation in its confrontation of the Zionist enemy and that support for Syria is a duty to all sincere Arabs. The Saudi crown prince also stressed Saudi Arabia's rejection of the Camp David conspiracy and its results and Saudi Arabia's determination to liberate the occupied Arab territories and regain holy Jerusalem and the full rights of the Palestinian people.

Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad reviewed pressures Arab Syria is being subjected to as a result of its firm pan-Arab stands and the huge sacrifices it is offering at all levels and fields to defend the Arab nation's dignity and common destiny.

Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad stressed Syria's determination to proceed with its militant pan-Arab course in all circumstances, regardless of the sacrifices and the numerous enemies. He added: Syria's belief in the Arab nation's unity and in its capacity for steadfastness and confrontation stems from Syria's history and struggle and its firm pan-Arab stands under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

Comrade Dr Rif'at al-Asad pointed out that the defeat of the Camp David conspiracy and its parties should be a collective Arab responsibility because the conspiracy is directed against the Arabs' existence and destiny.

Dr al-Asad added that Syria is determined to achieve the strategic balance with the Zionist enemy with the support of all the brothers in the Arab homeland and the friends from outside the Arab homeland. This course alone will be capable of defeating the Camp David conspiracy, repulsing the continuing Zionist aggression against the Arab nation, regaining the Palestinian people's rights and liberating the occupied Arab territories.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE DECISIONS

JN140904 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 14 Jul 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the conclusion of the meetings of the Islamic foreign ministers' emergency conference, the newspaper TISHRIN says: The Islamic foreign ministers' conference decided in Amman yesterday to break relations with any country which supports the Israeli procedures of annexing Jerusalem or transfers its embassy to Jerusalem.

This is a familiar decision in world relations. It is an expression of a form of struggle waged by a country or group of countries against another country or group of countries. Countries resort to such a decision when it becomes impossible to adhere to principles based on respect. It is a decision adopted against countries or parties which adopt a political behavior that contradicts the principles of respect.

The Islamic conference's political statement is similar to a doctrine adopted by the FRG in the past, known as the Halstein doctrine. This doctrine was implemented against every country which recognized the GDR. There was a time when the PRC only had diplomatic relations with the socialist countries and some of the nonaligned states because of the restriction on the PRC imposed by United States. Therefore, the Islamic decision is legal and legitimate in international relations, in addition to the fact that it is familiar.

The reason for this decision is that contrary to the 1949 Geneva Convention and the 1907 Convention and the 1907 Convention of The Hague on the administration of land under occupation, Israel has passed legislation annexing Jerusalem, Zionizing it and making it the state's capital; in other words, a headquarters for the government and the foreign diplomatic missions.

Some countries supported this Israeli violation of international conventions. Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat announced in Alexandria the day before yesterday that he is satisfied with the viewpoint of U.S. presidential candidate John Anderson on supporting the Israeli procedures aimed at annexing Jerusalem and making it the state's capital. As-Sadat's regime in Egypt has relations with a number of Islamic countries. It has relations even with some Muslim Arab countries.

U.S. presidential candidate Anderson does not differ from other presidential candidates in expressing the major direction of U.S. strategy. Relations between As-Sadat's regime and Israel are equal to those between the United States and Israel, since Egypt and the United States share the idea of moving their embassies. As a result, the Islamic group's decision should be implemented against Egypt and the United States before any other country. President Anwar as-Sadat was the first head of state to visit Jerusalem under the occupation. His ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada, is carrying out many of his activities in Jerusalem; he is doing exactly what the U.S. officials who visit the occupied territory are doing.

There are a number of resolutions which were adopted by the Islamic foreign ministers conference which should be implemented immediately. These resolutions are: First, the Islamic states should immediately break diplomatic relations with the countries which have already transferred their embassies to Jerusalem, as a number of Latin American states have done. Second, Islamic countries which have relations with Israel, like Turkey and Malaysia, should follow the Iranian example and break relations with Israel through deporting the Israeli mission from their territory.

It is very important to carry out these decisions in the coming few days. If they are not carried out, then the states which have relations with Israel should be expelled from the Islamic group. The nonimplementation of these two decisions will encourage other countries, which have not moved their embassies to Jerusalem, to do so. Therefore, it should be made clear that the Islamic stand on Jerusalem is part of the Islamic stand on the soil of the occupied homeland. Jerusalem, which occupies a holy and high-ranking position, is the symbol and capital of Palestine.

We welcome the decisive stand of the Islamic conference on Jerusalem, since it is a stand on usurped homeland. It is very important for all Islamic states to adhere to the decisions of the conference, especially those on Jerusalem. Otherwise, great danger will emerge.

TISHRIN: AL-ASAD SAYS U.S. 'MAIN ENEMY OF ARAB NATION'

JN150824 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 15 Jul 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting in its "Beyond the News" column on the possibility of a dialogue with the United States, the newspaper TISHRIN says: In his important speeches delivered at the emergency meetings of the organizations and unions, President Hafiz al-Asad described the United States as the main enemy of the Arab nation.

It is not customary for the president to say things haphazardly; he is always careful in what he says. Thus, when he briefs the people on the nature of the United States and its policy in the current stage, he presents to them the outcome of scientific analysis, realistic experience and deep study of the realistic information available on the motives, trends and goals of U.S. policy.

Syria has an effective and central position in the Arab arena; it has a great effect on the Arab masses' stands and opinions on foreign countries. The Arab masses, which find in the Syrian position a reflection and expression of their conscience, interests, aspirations and aims, have confidence in the Syrian position. This confidence is based on experience. The masses rally around Syria and support it through their solidarity.

The paper adds: Every passing day brings further proof of the correctness of the Syrian position, its deep understanding of the international situation, its adequate analysis of the situations and developments and its effective principles and national and pan-Arab premises. Every passing day also brings further proof that refutes the allegations of all conspirators and agents who deceive themselves that there is a possibility of reconciling the pan-Arab stand and the U.S. position. They pin hopes--or deceive themselves by even thinking in terms of hopes--on a possible change in the U.S. position after the presidential elections.

Since the president's recent address, which stressed that the United States is the major enemy of the Arab nation, many developments have occurred. These developments throw light on the real U.S. position.

These developments are: The intensification of the U.S. military presence in the region, which is directed against the security and safety of the Arab countries and the Arab oilfields; the United States' recourse to the establishment of aggressive military bases in and around the region; the creation of a U.S. military presence in Egypt directed against the Arab nation and the movements of national and pan-Arab liberation; the activation of the autonomy conspiracy talks, which aim at liquidating the Palestinian question; U.S. intervention to prevent the United Nations from debating the Palestinian question and adopting a number of resolutions on it; the increase of U.S. military and economic aid to Israel; the escalation of U.S. partiality toward Israel; the reaffirmation of U.S. strategy which is hostile to the Arab nation, through stressing the United States' adherence to the Camp David accords; the reiteration of the U.S. promise to guarantee the flow of Arab oil to Israel, even in times of emergency.

Even those who had confidence that there would be a change in the U.S. policy after the presidential elections, have now changed their opinion after the New York TIMES published the Republican Party program. The paper described the program as a repetition of the U.S. commitment to the security, safety and existence of Israel. The program also promises to increase the financial, economic and military aid to Israel. It also reiterates U.S. political and diplomatic support for Israel and calls for making Jerusalem the united capital of Israel. This program confirms that what is going on in the U.S. arena is not a competition on changing the U.S. policy in the Middle East, but one on increasing U.S. partiality toward Israel and escalating the U.S. aggression against the Arab nation.

TISHRIN concludes: In the face of these U.S. positions and from the pan-Arab point of view, the efforts in the Arab arena should not be aimed at promoting a dialogue with the United States or even contacting it. The efforts should be aimed at finding the best means to score victory against U.S. policy and to find a new international factor supporting the Arab struggle and paralleling the United States' support for Israel.

PAPER NOTES CAUSE FOR 'NEW' RELATIONSHIP WITH USSR

JN131018 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 13 Jul 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "International Moves and the Qualitative Relations With the Strategic Ally" TISHRIN says: The speech delivered by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam at the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Amman clearly distinguished between the arena friends and that of enemies, between the stand of the friend who supports us and the stand of one who sides with our enemy, in fact, one who stands in the same trench as the enemy and fights with him.

The involvement of the United States in the Middle East area, its transition from the stage of political hegemony over some parts of this area to that of military involvement, as a result of the Camp David agreements, and its attempts to keep the area as a private fishing spot require that we seek methods of restoring the international balance. It is illogical for us to remain exposed in this way to the United States, Israel and the As-Sadat regime. This is the objective reason for establishing a new kind of qualitative relationship with the Soviet Union, one that would restore the balance to the area and help us to face this political, economic and military coalition.

TISHRIN added: Thus, the picture of the Syrian Arab moves to confront the conspiracy to which our country is being exposed at all levels becomes clear. If revolutionary Syria, under His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, has increased its domestic and foreign activities to achieve further cohesion in confronting the conspiracy to which we are being exposed and to move forward with confidence and with a practical and scientific plan toward the pan-Arab objectives--the liberation of the occupied territories, the attainment of the Palestinian people's national rights and defeat of the imperialist, Zionist, reactionary conspiracy--then it is moving on this course with a solid foundation. This is because it clearly knows what it wants; it has a clear vision and an independent national will, which permits it to act with confidence and determination and which give it the ability to adopt a suitable stand at the appropriate time by which to confront new circumstances with new decisions, which will wipe out reaction and raise the banner of progress and socialism.

TISHRIN: PALESTINE, CAMP DAVID STRUGGLE KEY TO ARABISM

JN131438 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 12 Jul p 1 80

[Amid Khuli article: "The Battle Is the Criterion for a Classification of Regimes and Positions"]

[Excerpts] It is not out of political or ideological sophistication that Syria has proposed a new Arab strategy that will adopt new methods and means and will stem from a pan-Arab stand that will contain the post-Camp David requirements, the new developments and the tasks before the Arab struggle. More precisely, the practical stand on Palestine, on the struggle and on Camp David and its results, will be the criteria that will determine the Arab character of any Arab regime. Arabism is not only an identity, it is a material and militant affiliation to the land, the men of this land and these men's future. It is a compound interest made up of blood, struggle, sacrifice and donations, which the Arabs should express the desire to offer.

After today Syria will not hesitate to adopt this criterion when dealing with the Arab states in the next stage. Syria will not be courteous or look away--particularly concerning this fateful cause, which is the property of no one and cannot be disposed of by anyone. It is the national property of the masses of this nation. Syria will place all the facts that are connected to this sacred cause before the Arab masses. The stage ended when pan-Arab and moral pressure was brought to bear on Syria in order to prevent it from disclosing all its cards, particularly now that the issue has reached a serious turning point following Camp David and after both the secret and the open "lobbying" to prevent an Arab consensus from condemning and rejecting Camp David. This will be the basis of one of the new Arab strategies and one of the means which should be used in conducting the conflict.

It is no longer possible to allow the plots against Syria--to explode it ~~from within~~--to continue. It is no longer possible to leave the border open for the rancorous gangs and their arms to fulfill their dreams of fragmenting our national unity, which has been and continues to be the basis of our steadfastness and confrontation and the basis of our continuous defiance of the Camp David and the imperialist hegemony which is imposed on our nation. It is no longer possible to allow Syria to be stabbed in the back under the slogans of Arab solidarity, joint action, common objectives, waiting for the "initiatives" and so forth... As we stated before, this is no longer acceptable and Syria is no longer forced to remain silent, particularly when it has been proved that the contents of all these slogans are completely contradictory to their real meaning and are practices without any adherence to their real content--which Syria has sincerely worked to achieve. Indeed, these slogans are for the purpose of delusion and evasion and for facilitating the peddling of crimes against Syria.

MAURITANIA

HAYDALA SPEECH MARKS NATIONAL DAY ANNIVERSARY

AB111702 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The second anniversary of 10 July [date of the military takeover] was marked yesterday in Nouakchott and in the interior of the country by a number of military and civilian activities which demonstrated its true significance. In Nouakchott, apart from the ceremony of raising the flag which was followed by a military parade, this national day was marked by an address by Lt Col Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN [Military Committee for National Salvation] and head of state and government, who presented a balance sheet of his government's activities and talked about future prospects.

Concerning Mauritania's policy of strict neutrality with regard to the conflict in the Western Sahara, the head of state recalled that this policy of **peace** is in accordance with our people's desire and the superior interests of the Mauritanian nation. He stressed that the agreement concluded with the Polisario Front put an end to all territorial claims by Mauritania over the Western Sahara. The head of state said:

[Begin Haydala recording] While maintaining our policy of neutrality in this painful conflict, Mauritania is still worried by its disastrous consequences for the future of the Maghreb. We thus hope that the conflicting parties will see reason and look for a peaceful solution instead of continuing to kill each other since they are brothers, Muslims and Africans. The pertinent resolution just adopted by the OAU summit conference in Freetown will, we hope, facilitate the search for a just and equitable solution.

As far as the rural sector is concerned, particular attention is being given to agriculture. In addition to the numerous agricultural projects being implemented and the efforts being made to safeguard the health of our livestock, we have been promised funds for a number of important projects by the sister Republic of Iraq which has also agreed to finance many other economic and social projects. Great progress has been made in improving the economic sector, but the social sector has not been neglected.

In order to guarantee the success of all the efforts being made in the economic and social spheres, energetic measures have been taken to make our administration more dynamic and to free it from its customary inactivity. These measures, which have not yielded all the results expected, will be radicalized in the future in order to free our administration from all those who have been hindering its progress and making it possible for it to become an administration of development really in the service of the people.

Moreover, the CMSN is working actively to implement the necessary economic and social recovery measures before a return to civilian rule. As soon as the conditions are fulfilled for the return to civilian rule, the national armed forces will not hesitate one moment to make preparations for the establishment of democratic institutions.

MOROCCO

HASSAN SPEECH OPTIMISTIC ON SAHARAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD141349 [Editorial Report] Casablanca LE MATIN in French 10 July 1980 carries on pages 1 and 6 the 3,800-word apparent text of a speech delivered by Morocco's King Hassan II on Youth Day, celebrated 9 July.

After describing the evidence of the Moroccan people's unity which he saw on his recent tour of the provinces, the need for young people to undergo military training and to place their education at the country's service in the armed forces, Hassan II assesses the current situation in the West Saharan conflict:

"Dear people, I can assure you that if you had poured over a map of the Sahara for just 1 month as intently as I have from 1975 to the present time you would have lost all tranquility for a long time. I would like to say that our situation is now very reassuring. We should rejoice at this and give thanks to the Lord so that He might continue to pour His blessings on us.

"I am not saying that we have won a definitive victory but I feel like the fisherman who feels the fish take the bait. I believe that developments in the Sahara--although there is no water there--are comparable to such a situation."

MOROCCAN AIRCRAFT REPORTEDLY CROSS ALGERIAN BORDER

LD141121 Paris LE MONDE in French 13-14 Jul 80 p 5

[Roland Delcour dispatch: "Air Force Pursues Polisario Column Into Algerian Territory"]

[Excerpt] Rabat--A reliable source in Rabat revealed on Thursday, 10 July that the Moroccan Air Force had crossed the Algerian border for the first time. The operation does not seem to have been premeditated. The incident involved a Polisario column located by Moroccan troops and reported to the air force, which immediately attacked and pursued the Saharan fighters. The Algerian Air Force did not intervene.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER MZALI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

LD111645 Tunis TAP in English 1400 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] Tunis, July 11 (TAP)--During an interview with TF-1 (first French TV channel) Tunisia's Prime Minister Mr Mohamed Mzali referred to Qafsa's affair and to the Tunisian-Libyan relations.

Answering a question on the nature of Qafsa affair, the prime minister said that it was an "overthrow organized abroad and carried out by a commando which profited from a certain number of data and circumstances in order to try and harm Tunisia." Concerning the prospects of the development of the Tunisian-Libyan relations, Mr Mzali recalled the recent reopening of air links between the two countries and pointed out that Tunisia was ready to forget the past at the conditions that Libya stops "recruiting" Tunisian employees working in Libya and closes the camps where they are sent.

Mr Mzali added that Tunisia considers the question of the continental shelf as being "a test". If there is a will to transcend the present problems, said Mr Mzali, let us exploit this area under the form of a joint company. One must go a step further and create such a company. If our Libyan neighbors go in this direction, we will then understand that they, too, really want to forget the past.

Questioned in this respect on whether he "imagined" a meeting with Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, Mr Mzali answered: "Why not? I am ready to meet with any official."

MZALI DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC, POLITICAL ISSUES

LD111317 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Michel Deure interview with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali in Tunisia: "Mohamed Mzali Wants To Encourage the Attainment of a New 'Political and Social Consensus'"--date of interview not specified]

[Text] "It is true that the political climate in Tunisia has eased considerably although it is only 5 months since the serious Qafsa affair," Mr Mzali told us. "We should point out, however, that the Qafsa 'affair' clearly showed that the Tunisians place national unity and solidarity above all other considerations. You can look a long way back into the history of modern Tunisia and you will find that tolerance, an open policy, the release of prisoners and settling problems by dialogue are constant elements in the Bourguibian approach. When the Tunisians took control over their destiny, the situation was not brilliant. It called for considerable efforts in all spheres.

"In my opinion, nobody can deny that 'little' Tunisia, faced with enormous problems and having, all in all, derisory means at its disposal, has had to work hard, but when you are trying to send all children to school, give everybody work, raise the living standards of all citizens without distinction, when you aspire to radically change the country's economic and social structures, when you want to get the economy out of the colonial rut at all costs and in addition ensure the country's development and safeguard its independence, when you are living through all this, it is only natural that development should produce positive effects which few people mention and negative effects about which many people talk.

"In some cases demands can lead to tensions and tensions to crisis. We would describe these as growing pains. Some such growing pains are accompanied by upheavals in all countries. We have not reached that stage yet, thank God. However, it is certainly not 'paranoid' to admit that we have experienced tense and sometimes painful situations throughout this difficult period, especially in 1977 and 1978."

[Question] You seem to be moving toward the release of all political prisoners fairly soon. Will the following stage take the form of a general amnesty which would notably enable Tunisians living abroad to return to their country? You have stated that all Tunisians living abroad on whom sentences have been passed can return and 'regularize their position with regard to Tunisian justice.' What form would this 'regularization' take?

[Answer] We have always said that Tunisia belongs to all Tunisians and that there is no Tunisian living abroad who could be regarded as having problems with Tunisia. There are only Tunisians who have problems with Tunisian justice. A few years ago the head of state appealed to Tunisians living abroad to return to their country. With regard to the question of regularization, this is a question of known procedure which, in my view, ought not to pose an insurmountable problem provided the country can be sure that its citizens who live there, leave the country and return are above all motivated by good will, sincerity and truly patriotic feelings.

For example, I can tell you that 350 Tunisians recently returned to Tunisia although they had previously been in Libyan training camps. There are also Tunisians returning from Lebanon where they were being trained in Palestinian extremist camps.

All Currents of Opinion Must Have Freedom of Speech

[Question] In Tunisian opposition circles there is a degree of satisfaction at the new political climate which is emerging. However, some people want to be able to form officially recognized political parties. Can a multiparty system be envisaged?

[Answer] There are some countries in which the single party is embodied in the constitution. There are others in which the single party is banned. There is a third category in which the single party creates other parties around it for the sake of the cause. Tunisia does not belong to any of those categories. It would perhaps be a play on words to say that the Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] is unique...of its kind.

The PSD was originally a national liberation movement and, after independence, it asserted itself de facto as the party in power and the only party in the country because it has an indisputable historical legitimacy, because President Bourguiba, its leader, is an outstanding figure, because it is the only party to have relentlessly waged the battle for the country's liberation and a no less important battle for development under the same leader since 1934. In addition, we must not forget to point out that our party's strength stems, among other things, from the fact that it has always tried to succeed in rallying within itself the nation's vital forces and especially as many young people as possible. It is young people who determine the vitality of parties. Can the PSD, or more precisely the government which is drawn from it, pass a decree to create a multiparty system? We know that parties are the product of history. The best and strongest parties are those which are born in difficult times, in a struggle and which correspond to a real historical need. In addition to that they must survive and remain worthy of their mission. Indeed, how many great parties have been swept away by the storm because they allowed themselves to become rigid and to be overtaken by events!

In my opinion, in Tunisia's present situation, the essential point is for all currents of opinion to have freedom of speech. The rest is a question of time, development and maturity.

[Question] In a speech to the deputies you said that relations between the state and the citizens cannot be governed by distrust, strife or power and that "it is not by the humiliation of some and the triumph of others that the nation's invulnerability can be ensured." Is that a critical reference to the past?

[Answer] In politics it is always more useful to look to the future, but at the same time it is advisable to learn constantly from the past. There is nothing mysterious about our approach. Quite the reverse! Our main choice is that of working openly, and that is why we clearly stated that we are proud of the performances of the last decade, notably on the economic plane. At the same time, however, as we stand on the threshold of the new decade, we think it is necessary to examine not only the past 10 years in Tunisia but the past 25 years.

What is our diagnosis? A stable regime which has developed within the framework of the concept of national unity, and at the same time problems arising from a growth which we wanted to speed up and also a process of human liberation which President Bourguiba wanted to be complete, directing his action toward a double objective: women's liberation and man's control of his own destiny. The result is a country which has evolved, a people who have changed and have become more demanding and more impatient.

Can we talk of a turning point? Yes, to the extent that we are facing a new decade. However, I prefer to talk of a stage. It is only natural that in the "long march" toward development a country like Tunisia should progress in stages and, although the term is rather hackneyed, we believe we are at a decisive stage in that we can now hope to emerge from underdevelopment but only by a considerable effort, given the limited means at our country's disposal.

This effort is becoming greater since the more the people evolve the more demanding they become, the more tricky relations between the state and the citizens become and the more complex, not to say tense, relations between the state and both sides of industry and between the two sides of industry become. Our state must, therefore, be strong and respected, just and popular.

Dialogue With Young People.

[Question] When you advocate a "more democratic representation" of the workers "at all levels," is this also a veiled way of deploring previous decisions? The preliminary negotiations started between the various sides with a view to holding an extraordinary Tunisian General Federation of Labor [UGTT], congress have come to a standstill, which is probably influencing an industrial life at present troubled by various strikes. Are you hoping for a quick end to this deadlock?

[Answer] It is true that we are at present concerned with the trade union question because we feel that the presence of social partners with whom we can maintain a permanent and effective dialogue is the best guarantee for social and even political stability. This dialogue is not only necessary, it is vital for the health of the economy and the country in general. It is the best protection against high-handed methods, distrust, discontent and misunderstanding, all of which entail social tensions which themselves entail confrontations. Nonetheless, although we want a dialogue with the social partners, in other words with organizations representing the workers, employers and also the students, it is up to the workers, employers and students to elect the leaders of these organizations, if they wish they can do this within the framework of these organizations' laws and rules in an extraordinary or ordinary congress.

The government is there to carry out any action which falls within its competence and which is feasible. President Bourguiba carried out one such action by releasing the trade unionists who had been arrested and tried following the painful events of 26 January 1978. Everybody admits that the atmosphere is now suitable for all kinds of discussions, compromises and agreements.

In our role as government we would be prepared to help create other conditions which would, for instance, be favorable to democratic elections being held immediately at grassroots trade union level in a calm atmosphere. The current UGTT leadership is not opposed to that. To do this, all that is needed is imagination, sincerity and concern above all for the workers' interests and for the fact that it is in the country's higher interests to somehow move beyond all minor everyday concerns. What is at stake is the sound state of trade unionism and to individuals. As prime minister I would like to be dealing with an organization which both defends the workers' interests and regards itself as responsible for building a new society. In other words, an organization which combines immediate needs and the conditions for achieving a better future.

Finally, you ask me whether I am hoping for a quick end to this deadlock. You are well aware that if ever there are situations in Tunisia which can be described as in deadlock, they do not remain in that state for long.

[Question] What plans do you have for young people, particularly the students, who have for a long time taken care to dissociate themselves from this regime?

[Answer] We regard young people as a crucial problem. The way in which we view this problem will essentially determine the future Tunisia. Whether the students agree or disagree with the government is not the essential issue.

Since independence an atmosphere of mobilization for the struggle against underdevelopment has kept our entire people, including young people, on the alert and has also created an environment in which everybody in Tunisia, especially the young people, has an acute political awareness. Whether you are Destourian or in opposition, the result is the same: all young Tunisians are involved in the political issues. It is not surprising that with education for all, participation in the struggle and a lively interest in the country's political problems, young Tunisians--especially university students--are in a constant state of agitation. This agitation stems from our young people's dynamism and their acute awareness of being concerned about their country's problems. In addition to this, students are inevitably rather anxious about the future, necessarily demanding, even so demanding as to revolt and be naturally led toward debate. How can the ideological debate be kept out of the university when it is a meeting point for ideas?

We are determined to listen continually to the concerns expressed by young people in the university, the factory and the fields and to maintain contacts with them and understand their problems and aspirations, thus making them the subject of a permanent dialogue. This shows the importance of the problem of democratic student representation which we are determined to help solve. Before the next academic session, we will do everything in our power to help the students set up an organization which will really represent them and will take part in a necessary debate on both the organization of university life and students' place in society and their future.

Desire for Solidarity and Cooperation with France

[Question] You have long campaigned actively for the Arabization of education. What place do you reserve for French culture in your syllabus?

[Answer] Above all, we must avoid being Manichean on this question. Trying to counterpose Arabization to French culture at any costs is a mistaken, if not dangerous, tendency. Heidegger said the native language is the "seat of the being," and Arabic is our native language. French, which is still taught in our elementary schools, secondary schools and higher education establishments and which occupies an important place in our syllabuses, should enable us to be in constant communication with the outside world. It is a practical aid--a means of coming to grips with modern reality and the problems of our times. Any other question is a matter of pedagogy.

[Question] With the visit made by [French foreign trade minister] Jean-Francois Deniau, [French foreign minister] Jean Francois-Poncet's forthcoming visit and the invitation sent to [French prime minister] Barre, are we moving toward a review of the bases of French-Tunisian cooperation?

[Answer] We had the pleasure of welcoming Jean-Francois Deniau in June, and that visit gave us the opportunity to raise several questions of mutual interest. We are expecting a visit by Jean Francois-Poncet in September and on that occasion we will discuss ways and means of strengthening Tunisian-French cooperation in the various spheres. Raymond Barre's visit, which we hope will take place next October, will provide an opportunity to finalize all the contacts we have already had and lay the foundation for broader cooperation in the two countries' interests.

Tunisia is about to draft the sixth development plan which will cover the 1981-1986 period. The objectives we are setting might seem ambitious. They correspond to Tunisian society's real needs and legitimate aspirations for a better life. They relate to the annual creation of a large number of jobs and hence to stepping up the investment effort, but also to readjusting trade terms to protect the Tunisian economy from the tensions and upheavals which would arise from a situation of permanent imbalance.

In this context France can give Tunisia decisive aid by increasing financial aid, by encouraging French enterprises to buy from Tunisia or subcontract part of their production to Tunisia and, finally, by launching real triangular cooperation in conjunction with the Arab countries.

French-Tunisian relations in the economic sphere should, in the next few years, be characterized by a desire for solidarity and cooperation which will enable our preferential relations to remain preferential and go beyond the mere commercial context. The intensive cultural cooperation which exists between our countries should be strengthened and supported by equally intensive economic cooperation. This view of future cooperation between France and Tunisia is the only one which can preserve its exemplary character and guarantee its extension, continuity and permanence. It will then influence the behavior of Tunisia's other partners who will not fail to support the development of the country whose prosperity and invulnerability are a security guarantee for its partners and allies north of the Mediterranean.

[Question] Should the recent resumption of the Tunis Air company's flights to Tripoli be interpreted as the start of normalization in Tunisian-Libyan relations and will there soon be other signs of detente?

[Answer] The resumption of air links is indeed a sign of detente. We hope that this measure will be followed by other initiatives in the coming months. In my personal opinion, settling the problem of delimiting the continental shelf in the Gulf of Gabes in a friendly manner can and should be a test of good will and also the sign of a sincere desire to let bygones be bygones. In this respect there is nothing to stop us from hoping....

WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARANS ATTACK MOROCCAN MILITARY UNIT 11 JULY

LD150025 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] A statement issued yesterday by the Saharan Ministry of Information stated that Saharan fighters launched an attack on 11 July on a unit of the Royal Moroccan Armed Forces in the (Laglaria) area, killing 30 soldiers and wounding 15 others. The statement pointed out that several other positions of the occupation forces were subjected to similar shelling.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON 'SECONDARY MATTER' AT AUTONOMY TALKS

TA141617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The representatives of Egypt, Israel and the United States today held 3 hours of negotiations in the MENA House Hotel in Cairo within the framework of the legal committee of the autonomy talks. In the end, agreement was reached on one secondary matter, according to the minister of state for foreign affairs, Butrus Ghali. The only matter agreed upon is how to define the legislative powers of the autonomy authorities. On the question of whether agreement was reached, Ghali said: We are still at the starting point. It is hard for me to say whether any progress was made. The subcommittees, which include experts, are dealing with the matter. Ghali said the legal committee's agenda had not yet been agreed upon. There are 20 to 30 issues and they are trying to make a selection for the agenda from among them. Correspondents say the legal committee will continue its sessions this evening and tomorrow morning, following which the Israeli delegation will return home. The next round will take place at the end of the month in Israel.

Later Report: 'No Progress'

TA150544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] No progress has been made so far in the discussions of the legal committee to the autonomy talks in Cairo. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer says that differences of opinion still remain regarding the issues to be included in the agenda. Nevertheless, agreement was reached on the need to continue the discussions. Last night the Israeli delegation issued an announcement stating that yesterday the sides discussed the question of the source of authority of the self-administration authorities and the autonomy council's authority to enact regulations. The Israeli delegation headed by Minister Tamir will return to Israel today.

Israeli Negotiator Comments

TA141544 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The talks of the legal committee will be renewed in Cairo this evening. We will hear about the first 24 hours of talks and the atmosphere in which they are being conducted from the Israeli representative on the legal committee, Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir. [begin recording]

[Tamir] Well, very substantive clarifications and deliberations are being conducted, both on the ministerial level and on the expert level. On the ministerial level we held a very long and thorough discussion on the issue of the source of authority of the autonomy's administrative council. On the expert level there also was a long, fruitful discussion on whether regulations should be legislated or decreed.

[Unidentified correspondent] The possibilities of bridging the distant positions of the parties are being checked, the justice minister says. Therefore, the discussions in Cairo are practical and matter-of-fact. Regarding the atmosphere prevailing in the talks, Shmu'el Tamir says:

[Tamir] Well, the atmosphere, as far as personal relations go, is as good as it used to be. The fact the talks were stopped, and various reasons were given for this cessation, did not make any contribution [to the continued talks]. There are things that require renewed discussion so that we can proceed from the point where the talks were unilaterally stopped by Egypt. But we are doing our best. The atmosphere is very thorough and matter-of-fact. Our team has arrived here fully prepared. We are working hard and I do hope our efforts will be successful. [end recording]

'Jerusalem Political Circles' Comment

TA141944 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Jerusalem political circles estimate that at this stage Egypt is not interested in an active [ma'asi] resumption of the autonomy negotiations. According to them the resumption of the Cairo talks is a result of pressures by U.S. President Carter who wishes to present political achievements in his election campaign. Political circles view the Cairo talks as a mere formal step. According to their assessment Egypt will prevent any real progress in the talks until after the U.S. elections.

NO OFFICIAL COMMENT ON AS-SADAT'S SUGGESTION ON JERUSALEM

TA131131 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Jul 80 p 2

[By Yosef Wachsman]

[Excerpt] Political circles in Jerusalem refrained from commenting on the statement by Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat, quoted in OCTOBER magazine, that the Jerusalem issue can be easily solved and that Israel can make gestures, such as permitting the flying of Arab flags and Muslim and Christian emblems, which would be welcomed by the Christian and Muslim worlds.

Senior ministers said it was not long ago that As-Sadat said that Jerusalem was the heart of the issue, and because of the difficulty in solving this problem it should be left for the end of the peace process. They further said that the idea of Arab flags and emblems is not as simple as As-Sadat claims, "and he is aware of that, too."

BURG BRIEFS KNESSET COMMITTEE ON U.S. TALKS, JERUSALEM BILL

TA141853 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 14 Jul 80

[From the "Evening Newsreel"]

[Text] In 10 days the Jerusalem bill will be brought to the full Knesset for a first reading. Appearing before the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee today, the head of the ministerial autonomy team, Dr Yosef Burg, said he advises the members of the various factions to vote for the bill according to their conscience and common sense. Our correspondent in the Knesset Arye Golan reports.

[Golan] Dr Burg told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee that in his talks in Washington the Americans demanded clarification of the government's position regarding the Jerusalem bill. Burg's answer to the Americans was that the government does not interfere with the legislative procedures and will not do a thing to hold up or precipitate the ratification of the Jerusalem bill in the Knesset.

It transpires from Burg's remarks today that he believes the Jerusalem bill is nothing new and does not add anything substantive to the law passed by the Knesset on this issue in 1967.

MK Amnon Rubinstein asked how Minister Burg advised the factions to vote when the bill is brought to the Knesset for first reading.

Burg's answer was that he advised the faction to use both their conscience and common sense. MK Peres asked what the government's position regarding the Jerusalem bill was. Minister Burg refused to elaborate on this subject any further.

In the course of the meeting Minister Burg read to the committee members the minutes of the talks he held in Washington on resuming the autonomy negotiations. The main achievement of the talks, Minister Burg said, is that they have been renewed without preconditions and without setting a target date for their conclusion. In the course of the talks in Washington Ambassador Sol Linowitz commented that the settlements issue is talked about excessively in Israel. Here I agree with you, Burg replied. This may be one of the few points on which Israel and the United States agree nowadays.

YADIN, SHAMIR ATTEND FRENCH PARTY, COMMENT ON URANIUM SALE

TA141959 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] A party is being held at the French ambassador's house in Yafo on the occasion of France's national day. The French ambassador, in welcoming remarks, discussed the friendship between the Israeli and French peoples.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said he views with severity the sale of French uranium to Iraq but that a political act should not be discussed at a national day ceremony. Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin said that friendship between peoples and acts taking place between governments are different things. Our correspondent David Witztum who is attending the party reports that opposition leader Shim'on Peres, MK Abba Eban and the entire diplomatic corps are also attending the party.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER CRITICIZES FRENCH MIDEAST POLICY

TA131729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] Transport Minister Hayim Landau has decided to boycott the ceremony of France's national day [in Israel] while, at the same time, harshly attacking France's policy in the Middle East. Minister Landau today said that France's policy at times resembled the Vichy government's policy during World War II. The supply of a nuclear reactor to Iraq was particularly serious. The French Government does not realize the danger inherent in this move. Minister Landau made the statement to the Voice of Israel.

SOVIET INTELLIGENCE SHIP REPORTED OFF ISRAELI COAST

TA111625 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jul 80 p 1

[By HA'ARETZ military correspondent]

[Text] On Wednesday a Soviet intelligence-gathering ship arrived at the edge of Israeli territorial waters in the 'Atlit area and dropped anchor there. Israeli Navy Dabur boats went to the area a number of times and conducted various exercises near the intelligence ship.

In the past, Russian intelligence-gathering ships have paralleled Israel's coast, even dropping anchor and staying in the area for several days. Generally, this took place several dozen miles off the coast, with the boats being very careful not to come too close to Israeli territorial waters.

The Russian boat that arrived on Wednesday bears the name (Mima). This time it approached very close. The estimate is that it is anchored about 17 kilometers from shore--that is, still outside Israeli waters.

When the announcement about the Russian vessel was received, four Dabur boats of the Israeli Navy went to the area. The sailed around the Soviet ship and held various exercises. The intelligence ship's purpose is to monitor various broadcasts from Israel.

Ship Departs

TA141111 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 14 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] The Soviet espionage ship (Mima), which stayed for a few days opposite the 'Atlit coast at a distance of approximately 12 nautical miles, and which was careful not to enter Israeli territorial waters, left in the direction of Gibraltar on Friday.

The Soviet intelligence-gathering ship is equipped with extremely advanced and sophisticated equipment for surveillance and monitoring, also capable of monitoring long-distance telephone calls.

Since the 6-day war, the Soviets have sent intelligence-gathering ships to the Mediterranean, not far from the Israeli coast, for long periods. These ships have always been careful not to cross the limit of territorial waters. In recent months there was no such boat near the Israeli coast until this one appeared for a number of days and left in the direction of Gibraltar on Friday.

NEWSWEEK REPORT ON VISIT OF OFFICIALS TO PRC DENIED

TA132000 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] The American magazine NEWSWEEK reports that, according to sources in the Middle East, two Israeli senior officials visited the Chinese capital of Beijing last week on government business. The magazine writes that the two men are the director general of the Defense Ministry, Yosef Ma'ayan, and the director general of the Finance Ministry, Ya'akov Ne'eman. NEWSWEEK notes that the Israeli and Chinese governments are not ready to comment on the visit. However, sources point out that Israel hopes to sell arms to China and was also assisting in raising funds for the sale. As mentioned, this report is published in the new issue of NEWSWEEK.

Replying to a question on the NEWSWEEK report, government sources in Jerusalem this evening said that the report was not true. The two men have been on a mission on behalf of their ministries and details of their trip will not be released.

SYRIA REPORTEDLY CONSIDERING CLOSING IRAQ, JORDAN BORDERS

TA121738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] Syria may soon close its borders with neighboring Jordan and Iraq and go as far as almost severing relations with them and with other Arab countries, because of their support for the underground in Syria.

Our monitor Mikael Gurdus reported that this news item was broadcast today from Damascus by the Monte Carlo radio reporter, who is close to the Syrian leadership. According to this report, Syria is also considering tightening its relations with the Soviet Union, and signing a friendship and cooperation agreement with it, which will be mainly based on increasing Syria's military power.

Our monitor noted that Damascus is disappointed with the fact that the Arab foreign and economic ministers, who met in Amman last week, refused to accord it increased economic and military assistance. A Syrian military delegation headed by General Rifa' al-Asad is in Saudi Arabia at present in a bid to obtain such aid before Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad goes to the Soviet Union for a visit.

BURG REJECTS LINOWITZ REQUEST ON TRANSFER OF BEGIN'S OFFICE

TA131852 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] During the talks he conducted in Washington, Interior Minister Yosef Burg rejected Ambassador Sol Linowitz' request to persuade the prime minister not to transfer his office to East Jerusalem. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that in the talks Dr Burg emphasized that Israel was determined to transfer the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem. In today's Cabinet session, Burg reported that he had told Linowitz and the Egyptian foreign affairs minister that the prime minister had already visited the site of the new office and that he had said it would be a great day for Israel and the Jewish people when the office moves to its new location. The interior minister emphasized that this had been planned many years before the Camp David accords were signed.

In the talks, the Egyptian foreign affairs minister said the settlements were not necessary to insure Israel's well-being. Dr Burg said he had promised that future settlements would not be established on private land.

Our political correspondent notes that in the wake of Minister Burg's report, the ministers gained the impression that the United States will in the near future exert pressure so that the autonomy talks progress.

SECURITY FORCES UNCOVER GAZA PLOT TO ASSASSINATE SHARON

TA150708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Text] The security forces have uncovered an attempt by several Gaza Strip inhabitants to assassinate Minister Ariel Sharon and members of his family. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that this plot was uncovered a few weeks ago in the initial stage of planning. The plotters wanted to be hired to work at Minister Sharon's farm. The plot was local. Its members did not have any connection with elements outside the Gaza Strip.

GOVERNMENT ENDORSES AMENDMENT TO TERRORISM ACT

TA131323 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Text] The Cabinet has unanimously approved an amendment to the law on preventing terrorism, according to which an expression of sympathy or identification with a terrorist organization in a public place, such as shouting slogans, flying flags or playing an anthem, will be considered an offense. The maximum punishment will be 3 years' imprisonment or a 250-thousand-Israeli-pound fine, our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reported. This offense will be tried in a civilian court and not in a military court, as was the case with the original regulation. Justice Minister Shmuel Tamir told our correspondent that he will bring the bill to the Knesset for a first reading in 2 days.

ARGENTINIAN GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY TRAINING IN PLO CAMPS

TA140903 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 14 Jul 80 p 1

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Dozens of Argentinian guerrillas are training in PLO military camps near Damascus and Beirut. The guerrillas belong to the "Montoneros" terrorist group. One guerrilla group is training in the area of (At-Tall), 15 km from Damascus. Another group is training in the vicinity of a refugee camp near Beirut.

According to Arab sources, several groups of members of the Argentinian underground have already trained in these camps. Some of them have been apprehended by the Argentinian authorities.

EHRLICH, WEIZMAN DISCUSS WEIZMAN'S LIKUD STATUS, PLANS

TA111456 Tel Aviv HA'ARTEZ in Hebrew 11 Jul 80 p 2

[By party affairs correspondent Amnon Barzilay]

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich met for a talk with Knesset Member 'Ezer Weizman on the latter's standing in the Likud and on his plans for setting up a center party.

The meeting between the two took place on Sunday at Mr Weizman's home, and was described by Mr Ehrlich as a purely "social talk," without any political purposes. At the same time, he said--in reply to questions--that Weizman does not intend to resume his position as defense minister. Nor is it his impression that Weizman is going to leave the Likud and head a center party. Ehrlich expressed the hope that "Mr Weizman will appear on the Likud list for the next Knesset."

'HUGE' OIL SHALE DEPOSITS REPORTED DISCOVERED IN NEGEV

TA131314 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Jul 80 p 1

[By Shraga Megel]

[Text] During drilling in the southern Negev a huge deposit of oil shale was found, and experts think that it may provide a large part of Israel's needs for decades. It was known that there are oil shale deposits in the Negev, but the new discovery is, according to experts, larger than any known in Israel so far.

Drilling has been conducted in recent weeks some 80 km from Eilat and the findings are being examined at the geological institute. The experts think that the large quantity discovered may substantially change the whole energy picture in Israel.

The director of the Research and Development Department of the Energy Ministry, Prof Arthur Shavit, said in reply to the MA'ARIV correspondent's question that if there are large deposits of oil shale, it may be economically profitable to start extracting oil from them, because of the high oil prices abroad.

Prof Ezer Shavit said that the technology of oil shale extraction is known in a number of countries, such as the United States, Germany and China, where 50,000 barrels of oil are extracted from oil shale daily.

Energy Ministry Confirms Discovery

TA131315 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Energy confirmed this morning that drillings aimed at finding oil shale are being conducted at the 'Uvda Valley. The director of the Research and Development Department of the ministry told our correspondent Yosi Melman that the geological institute has conducted several drillings in the 'Uvda Valley, and it is believed that there are huge deposits there.

Minister Surveys Oil Needs

TA142036 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Excerpts] In the Knesset today, Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i reviewed his ministry's achievements over the past year. He pointed out that for obvious reasons Israel is in a particularly difficult position regarding oil supplies. For a look at the problem and at some of the possible solutions, we go back to reporter Leslie Susser.

[Susser] Israel has to buy more than 50 percent of its oil on the spot market--and on the market, says Yitzhaq Moda'i, Israel starts off worse than anybody else. Still, in 1979 Israel was able to get its oil at the excellent average price of \$24 a barrel. But clever buying did not stop the nation's fuel bill from soaring astronomically. For example, in 1978 Israel spent \$650 million on oil, in 1979 \$1,500 million, and this year the figure will be up to \$2,500 million--or almost a fifth of the national budget. It is, says Moda'i, an emergency situation, and there should be a law passed soon enforcing energy conservation.

Interestingly, in his review today Moda'i did not give any clear indication on how the oil talks with the Americans are going. By the Camp David agreements, the United States undertook to provide Israel's oil needs in the event of an emergency, but on this the two countries have not yet reached a more precise agreement.

COMMENTATOR SEES CHANGE IN U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD PLO

TA111715 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Jul 80 p 3

[Dalya Shehori commentary: "Has There Been a Change in the U.S. Attitude Toward the PLO?"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's remarks about the PLO, without actually mentioning its name, are characteristic of a period when U.S. and Israeli views of their relations are running on different tracks. Muskie did not, as it were, refer to the PLO. The publication of the full text of his remarks appeased the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

However, his remarks should be examined more closely. Muskie was asked: Is the United States closer to recognizing the PLO or is it feeling a stronger need to recognize it? Muskie replied: "What we need is, certainly, at some point, to expand the basis of the negotiations to include the representatives of the Palestinian people and other countries in the region."

Muskie's reply did not refute the question, but rather complemented it. He confirmed the need to expand the basis for the negotiations by directly answering [as published] the question about whether the United States was now getting closer to recognizing the PLO. Therefore, when he added that expanding the basis for the negotiations meant including the representatives of the Palestinian people, it was possible to understand that by the "representatives of the Palestinian people," he was referring to the PLO.

The State Department rejected this possible interpretation of Muskie's remarks following Israel's immediate and negative reaction. However, it seems as though Israel wanted to be appeased more than it wanted to find out what Muskie had said and felt. The full text of his remarks--promptly published by the United States--not only raises questions but also explains why the JTA correspondent was mistaken--if he was mistaken--when he understood that in his remarks Muskie referred to the PLO.

Personally, I am not concerned by Muskie's remarks for reasons opposite to those of the Likud government. I do not think it is possible to distinguish between the representatives of the Palestinian people and the PLO. However, the PLO is the representative of the Palestinians. So long as negotiations are not conducted with the PLO, there are no chances for achieving a solution to the Palestinian problem. Therefore, Muskie's remarks do not seem extraordinary to me. Yet, it is clear that the Likud government should be concerned about them.

Certainly, Muskie's remarks did not divert from the Camp David accords or the working paper concluded by [former Foreign Minister] Dayan in the United States in October 1977. The working paper stated for the first time Israel's agreement to negotiate with a "united Arab delegation that would include Palestinian Arabs." It should also be mentioned that in the negotiations Moshe Dayan conducted in the United States in October 1977 it was understood that, if the Palestinian Arabs include an unofficial PLO representative, Israel would not check him under a microscope.

However, many days have passed since then. Moshe Dayan and 'Ezer Weizman have left the government and the attitude toward the PLO has become more and more extreme and irrational, reaching a point where a recent Cabinet decision defined it as a Nazi SS organization. Prior to his hospitalization, Prime Minister Menahem Begin formally promised to initiate a law that would prevent Arab students who are PLO supporters from attending universities.

Muskie's utterances, in view of the radicalization of the government's attitude toward the PLO, seem to disregard Israel or, at least, to attempt to launch a new formula regarding the PLO in keeping with U.S. interests and opposed to Israel's position. All this is happening in an election year when President Carter is not at all certain that he will be reelected and at a time when he is in dire need of the Jewish vote.

U.S. attempts to deviate from formulas agreed upon with Israel have been made in the past. However, it seems that during the Begin government's term, the U.S. administration has found it easier to deviate from accepted formulas because the Begin government has released the United States from its obligations to coordinate, consult and formulate positions. When U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis met with Begin to discuss the Knesset's "Jerusalem bill," Begin said he would not discuss the issue of Jerusalem with him. Indeed, this is a friendly reply to a country that Israel needs economically, militarily and politically.

The need to use the time before the U.S. presidential election to resolve the disputes concerning the autonomy was raised at the last Cabinet session. It was also stated that this period is precisely the time for Israel to strive to make progress in the autonomy negotiations. According to one opinion voiced there, now is the time to conclude an agreement with the United States that the internal and external security under the autonomy will be Israel's responsibility. Now is also the time to make the United States agree that Jerusalem will not be partitioned and that it will remain under Israeli sovereignty.

One may doubt the chances of these agreements, however, it is clear that Israel has so far done its best to foil any coordination through its replies to the United States (Begin's answer to the issue of Jerusalem), by its support for the spectacular legislation of the "Jerusalem bill" and through its pestering a-la-Yitzhaq-Moda'i on implementing the oil agreement, which is viewed as an unnecessary insistence even by some Cabinet members.

Israel's policy is unbalanced, or, rather, it has no policy at all. On the one hand, the government accepted the joint U.S.-Israeli working paper in October 1977, which grants a new status to the PLO. On the other hand, the same government is currently in the midst of a polarization of its attitude toward the PLO. The same government that signed the Camp David accords--which came closer to the Palestinian goals than any other document in the past--now wants to turn the wheel back. [paragraph continues]

To that end, it is holding onto the memorandum of understanding signed in September 1975, which belongs to another period, other relationships and a different policy.

On Wednesday Professor Shlomo Avineri suggested that the government conduct a reassessment of Israel's attitude toward the Soviet Union in order to anticipate a possible process whereby the United States would strive to return the Soviet Union to the negotiations arena in this region. The question now arises: Who in the present Cabinet is capable of making any kind of reassessment? The government's performance is characterized by the absolute lack of preparedness, by improvisation, the absence of normal working standards and plain lack of thought. Is there room for teamwork in an administration that conducts its foreign policy in meetings between the prime minister and the U.S. ambassador?

Incidentally, the last face-to-face meeting between Begin and Lewis was mostly concerned with Jerusalem and apparently was a very difficult session. Begin told the ambassador that he would not discuss the question of Jerusalem with him. However, the ambassador--who earlier was careful to send out the person taking the minutes of the meeting--expressed the U.S. positions regarding the legislation and the intention to transfer the prime minister's office to East Jerusalem. Lewis conveyed the gravity with which President Carter regards these moves. He said that, in addition to their negative impact on the autonomy talks, these moves might adversely affect Israeli-U.S. relations. Ambassador Lewis added that President Carter was indeed facing an election year. Yet, the peace process in the Middle East was so important to him that he would not hesitate to adopt the measures he would deem necessary.

Begin heard these remarks but did not pass them on. Shortly afterward he was hospitalized. Just as on other occasions, he did not reveal the contents of this talk to anyone, apparently bearing in mind the saying: No news is good news.

The rumor has spread in our [journalistic] circles that whenever he meets with Israelis, Lewis--the strong U.S. ambassador who recently has more frequently been referred to as the "high commissioner"--gives a detailed account of U.S. aid to Israel. Likud members are upset about it and understandably so. However, the question is: What was their contribution to making the United States regard Israel as a partner rather than as extortionist--a crazy, poor relative who demands economic support, yet refuses to talk with the financier?

BRIEFS

EXPORT FUNDS SUBSIDY--The subsidy for export funds reached \$240 million, as compared to only \$110 million the previous year. This estimate is expressed in a survey conducted by the national consultants management for Bank Le'umi. The survey points out that the Treasury neither expected nor planned such an increase in export subsidizing expenditure. It largely stems from the intention to compensate exporters for the real gap between the devaluation of the Israelipound and local price increases. [Text] [Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 13 Jul p 4 TA]

FOREIGN CURRENCY PURCHASES--The purchase of foreign currency for speculation thus far in 1980 reached \$200 million. A decline has recently been marked in the scope of these purchases. Bank of Israel findings show that the private sector foreign current purchases from January through March reached approximately \$360 million. They estimate that the increased purchase of foreign currency during that period was largely affected by events connected with the switch from the use of the Israeli pound to the shekel, increased income tax restrictions and the accelerated pace of the currency devaluation process. During the April through June period, foreign currency purchases reached only \$160 million. [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Jul 80 p 8 TA]

ETHIOPIA

MENGISTU ARRIVES IN BULGARIA ON OFFICIAL VISIT 10 JULY

For a reportage on the arrival and activities of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, in Bulgaria, see the Bulgaria section of the 11 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

SOMALIA

RADIO REPORTS AIR RAID BY ETHIOPIAN AIRCRAFT

LD121326 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0330 GMT 12 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The Defence Ministry reported last night that at 1430 yesterday, three Abyssinian military aircraft attacked the Iet area in Bokol region. The aircraft killed 6 civilians and wounded 12 others, as well as damaging dwelling houses and shops. Somali antiaircraft defense forces, however, confronted them bravely.

PRESIDENT BARRE INTERVIEWED BY NORWEGIAN PAPER

LD141427 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 11 Jul 80 p 5

[Knut Falchenberg interview with Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre: "U.S. Forces Welcome"]

[Excerpts] Mogadishu, July--"Our main objective in the current negotiations with the United States is to have the Americans contribute to our national security," Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre said. "In return for defense cooperation with the United States, Somalia will not only open its ports to the U.S. Navy, military aircraft will also be allowed to operate from the Horn of Africa," President Barre said before going on, in a conversation with AFTENPOSTEN, to invite Ethiopia's leaders to discuss the Ogaden conflict.

[Question] Of what type of military equipment are you in greatest need?

[Answer] It is difficult to give exact figures, but everyone who knows anything about military conditions knows that an army needs tanks and artillery and that an air force needs aircraft," Barre said.

[Question] Are you negotiating with the United States on the supply of such equipment?

[Answer] At the moment the negotiations are on a more general level, so that for instance economic and political aspects are being clarified. More detailed questions can be raised later.

[Question] I firmly believe that our friendship with the United States will in the future form the basis for cooperation on military questions, but I do not believe that Somalia will stand alone under any circumstances. If we do not reach an understanding with the United States, we must look to see if there are any other places where we could find such an understanding. For us the most important consideration is Somalia's own security.

He makes no direct comment on the rumor that he himself will soon be traveling to Washington to ask for military help on a scale of billions, but when we asked it if was correct that Somalia has again sent regular troops across the Ethiopian border to the Ogaden, he replied clearly: "Such claims are not based on facts. That is the truth. Unfortunately the forces working against Somalia are good at getting their lies spread through the mass media. We do not want to move into the Ogaden unless we are forced to do so. Today the situation is the opposite: Ethiopia is bombarding our country from the air, and, for some reason or other, its pilots are speaking Spanish. We have listened to them," Barre said. The president is an informal man. He is simply dressed in a safari suit, and mixes facetious remarks with his answers. When asked if the current search for oil in the country will have any results, he likened Somalia to a pregnant woman.

"One never knows what will come out of a pregnancy," he said. But when he is asked repeatedly about the prospects of a solution to the Ogaden war, he always becomes serious and repeats time after time that a political solution must be found.

"First and foremost the Ogaden conflict is a matter for the freedom fighters there and the Ethiopian Government. But, if it would be useful, Somalia is willing to take part in discussions. Here and now I can invite Ethiopia's leader, Colonel Mengistu, to come here and find a political solution. I have no complexes and need no intermediary in talks with Ethiopia's leaders," President Siad Barre said.

UGANDA

OBOTE SPEAKS TO PRESS AFTER UPC CONFERENCE

LD122250 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jul 80 EA

[Text] The president of UPC [Uganda People's Congress], DrApollo Milton Obote, has said that the UPC shall work to prevent a situation of bloodshed from drawing on Ugandans once again.

Dr Obote, who was speaking at a press conference yesterday in Kampala after the UPC leaders conference, regretted that some party leaders are talking in terms of violence. He said that if it was a question of force, UPC would have taken the government at the time of liberation. But, he said, we in UPC are not power-thirsty, we have been there. It is those who have not been there who are thirsty to go there, he said. He stressed that UPC advocates that it is possible to live together in peace and not in violence.

Reacting to a question about the banning of other political parties when he was the president of Uganda and how he reconciles this with the present stand on tolerance and national government, Dr Obote told reporters that parties were banned when the country was under a state of emergency, but the Constitution of Uganda does not say anywhere that Uganda is a one-party state. He stressed that it was even UPC that stood firm to oppose UNLF [Uganda National Liberation Front] when the front came out against party politics this year because UPC believes that it is the best means to popular leadership.

Asked about his past mistakes, Dr Obote challenged whoever has taken as his mistakes in mind to bring them forward and he shall be answered.

On the press, Dr Obote told the pressmen that the majority of them are anti-UPC, but, he said, I extend the hand of friendship to all pressmen.

On UPC programs, the president of the party said he was the only one who has spoken and speaks his party's program and vows to continue discussing them.

OBOTE ADDRESSES 'HUGE' RALLY IN BUGANDA

LD131954 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Jul 80 EA

[Excerpt] The president of the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] Dr Milton Obote, has noted his disappointment that some leaders, instead of advocating peaceful developments, are already talking about going back to the bush. He was addressing a huge rally organized at Kayunga in Mukono District, the first in Buganda outside Kampala. Dr Obote said that those who threaten on others to join other parties [as heard] are using political intimidation, and while UPC does not want to go back to the bush, they do not fear the bush and, if hit, they will answer back.

He said that those in the UPC want to rehabilitate and reconstruct what was destroyed in the past 9 years and not violence. He said the most important necessity for Uganda is the question of clear leadership. He regretted that since liberation nothing much can be said about the effectiveness of clean leadership. He said Aminism, which includes corrupt practices by leaders, is continuing. Dr Obote called on all Ugandans not to entrust leadership of this country to [word indistinct] leaders, but to vote in UPC, which has a vast wealth of experience in managing the affairs of this nation. He said during his leadership he had learned that Uganda is very easy to lead on social services and transport.

Dr Obote said it was interesting to hear some aspiring leaders of this country that they are tired of the politics of hoes and salt. He said that Uganda used to be self-sufficient in food supplies, but because people lack hoes and famine has broken out things have gone wrong. He assured that gathering that he will never be tired of making sure availability of enough hoes and salt, which many of our youngsters are being brought up without.

He refuted allegations that President Nyerere is trying to impose him on the people of Uganda. He pointed out that the Moshi Conference took place when the war was at Mpigi and the biggest number of fighters were Tanzanian soldiers, followed by his group of Ugandan liberators. Under such a situation, Dr Obote said, there was no reason why President Nyerere did not install himself on to the presidency of Uganda if he wished. Dr Obote assured all Ugandans that he has returned with the best goodwill for the welfare of the entire country.

He noted that since the end of the liberation the past two administrations had been calling on all Ugandans in exile to come back to their country and to their jobs. But for him, he has not been to Parliament or to State House to ask for the job he was doing in 1971. This again, he said, goes to prove that he does not want to impose himself until the elections decide so.

Dr Obote noted with dismay that districts in the country have been renamed after their towns and said that there is nothing wrong in being of tribe or the other or belonging to a certain religion. But what is wrong, he said, is to cause factions between tribes and play one against the other. He assured the Muslims of Uganda they will never be harassed or discriminated against when UPC is voted into office again. He regretted that there were misguided people who victimized Muslims during the war of liberation and stressed that Muslims are not responsible for Amin's crimes and were being murdered in the same way other Ugandans were murdered by Amin's thugs. Amid applause, Dr Obote also assured the people of Bugerere that if UPC is back in power, people (?who lose) land where the new road passed, will be compensated with interest.

BRIEFS

TANZANIAN LIAISON WITH UGANDA--President Nyerere has appointed Ndugu (Nimrod Lugoye) Tanzania's new liaison officer responsible for relations between Tanzania and Uganda. The appointment takes immediate effect. Ndugu (Lugoye) takes up the vacancy created by Ndugu (Faraji Kilumanga), who died in a plane crash in Munduli last May. Before this appointment, Ndugu (Lugoye) was CCM [Chama Cha Mapinduzi--ruling party] secretary, Kasulu district in Kigoma region, since 1978. Ndugu (Lugoye) had also worked in the Foreign Ministry from 1968 to 1979, when he was transferred to the Tanzanian Embassy in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and was later posted to Tanzania's permanent mission in New York. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1600 GMT 12 Jul 80 EA]

CHAD

FRENCH ENVOY RETURNS, TALKS WITH FACTION LEADERS

AB141830 Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Jul (AFP)--French Ambassador Marcel Beaux returned here Saturday for the first time since the remaining expatriates evacuated the Chadian capital last May as the fight for Ndjamena intensified. Mr Beaux had separate meetings with President Goukouni Oueddei and a delegation representing his opponent, former Defence Minister Hissein Habre, whose Armed Forces of the North (FAN) have been struggling for control of the city since the civil war resumed in March. He also held talks with Foreign Minister Ahamet Acyl, leader of the Common Action Front (FAC) allied to Mr Oueddei's Popular Armed Forces.

CONGO

SASSOU-N'GUESSO DISCUSSES CONGOLESE-CHINESE RELATIONS

AB141851 Paris AFP in French 1630 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Brazzaville, 14 Jul (AFP)--The Congolese president, Mr Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, said in an interview granted to the Congolese media after his recent 5-day official visit to China that they had "better talk of continuity in the relations between the Congo and the People's Republic of China rather than a fresh departure." "In fact, the two countries have never broken their cooperation," he added. "We have had cooperation ties with the People's Republic of China for many long years, even at the time when that country had no friends in the world" and the cooperation between the two countries is being carried on in the same spirit, President Sassou-N'Guesso added. During our talks in Beijing with Chinese officials, we discussed and determined all avenues that might unite the two countries, Colonel Sassou-N'Guesso concluded.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU RECEIVES WEST GERMAN MINISTER AT BREAKFAST

AB141232 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1132 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 Jul (AZAP)--On Monday morning the founding president of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution]--and president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, received Mrs Hildegard Hamm-Brucher, the German minister of state for foreign affairs, at his Camp Tshatshi residence at breakfast. The German minister has been in Zaire since Sunday. State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Citizen Nguza Karl-i-Bond, Director of the President's Office Citizen Nimy Mahidika and the FRG ambassador to Zaire also took part in the breakfast.

At the end of the reception the FRG minister of state for foreign affairs told the press that her discussion with Guide Mobutu touched on bilateral and international issues, particularly the situation in Angola and South Africa. In this regard she extended to the president of the republic the thanks of Bonn for the aid Guide Mobutu granted to the group of five in the search for a positive solution to the problem of Namibia. The FRG highly appreciates the intervention of the Zairian head of state concerning the problem of Zimbabwe, Mrs Hamm-Brucher affirmed. As for bilateral relations, the FRG minister of state for foreign affairs indicated that the points of detail will be dealt with during the session of the high-level joint commission which is scheduled to take place in September in Bonn.

BENIN

KEREKOU ADDRESSES DEFENSE, SECURITY COMMISSION

AB112203 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Excerpts] The first ordinary session of the Defense and Security Commission of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party officially set up on 27 June this year ended this afternoon at the presidential palace in Cotonou. Addressing the closing session, President of the Republic Comrade Mathieu Kerekou reminded the participants of the tasks involved in the defense of our fatherland and revolution.

[Begin recording] Comrade members of the Defense and Security Commission of the Central Committee of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party and comrades in arms: At the end of this first ordinary session of the Defense and Security Commission of our party's Central Committee, which we officially established in this same people's hall of the presidential palace on Friday 27 June 1980, it is my militant duty to briefly remind you of the fundamental tasks entailed by the defense of the Beninese fatherland and revolution in the face of the new global strategy of destabilization and colonial reconquest of the independent and sovereign states of the African Continent by international imperialism which is a vengeful oppressor and exploiter. In fact, we must all remember everything that we said in our statement concerning our new policy of national independence on 30 November 1972. We said at that time that we must completely liquidate the old policy by eliminating some men and the structures and ideologies which they introduced.

To achieve this objective, comrade members of the commission, we must do everything to:

- 1--Totally liquidate from our country, the People's Republic of Benin, all the political, administrative, economic and socio-cultural structures inherited from colonialism;
- 2--Permanently revolutionize our new democratic structures;
- 3--Train patriotic cadre who are politically and ideologically committed and technically competent;
- 4--Reorganize scientifically our popular armed forces which must remain not only the vanguard and indestructible shield of the Beninese revolution but also a veritable battlefront resolutely engaged in production and nationbuilding.

What is at stake in our country, the People's Republic of Benin; it is also the future of our hard-working and revolutionary people who, on 30 November 1972, said "no" to international imperialism, foreign domination, political oppression, economic exploitation, cultural alienation, tribalism and regionalism and interregional economic imbalance.

Immortal glory to the People's Republic of Benin! Immortal glory to the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party! Immortal glory to the martyrs of the Beninese revolution! Scientific socialism is our path to development. Marxism-Leninism is our philosophical guide. Death to the traitors and the mercenaries! Ready for the revolution! The struggle continues! [applause] [end recording]

GHANA

GHANA-ROMANIA JOINT COMMISSION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

AB111852 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The Ghana-Romania Joint Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation today ended its second session in Accra during which it reviewed progress of development in trade and economic relations.

The first session was held in the Romanian capital, Bucharest, 2 years ago.

In a communique issued at the end of today's meeting the two countries agreed to finalize arrangements for the establishment of an agro-industrial complex at Atebubu and Kwame Danso in Brong Ahafo. The complex will focus attention on the production of maize [and] soya beans as well as the establishment of (feed mill) in production of poultry and livestock breeding.

The two sides agreed to cooperate in the rehabilitation of old mines and the exploration of new ones. They will also examine the level of assistance Romania can give towards the improvement of Ghana's road and railway systems.

On trade, both countries are to conclude a trade agreement for the exchange of goods this year. Under the agreement Ghana will export cocoa and timber to Romania while Romania in turn will supply equipment and machinery for mining, agriculture and the construction sector.

Agreement was also reached on maritime navigation and technical cooperation. The Romanian side was led by Mr Ion Nicolae, first deputy minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and Dr Nyakotey, deputy minister of finance and economic planning.

In a brief speech after the signing ceremony, Mr Nicolae expressed the hope that both countries would take concrete steps to implement the agreement. Dr Nyakotey also hoped the agreement would help strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

Meanwhile a Ghana delegation will visit Romania before the end of the year to negotiate the terms of the implementation of proposed projects.

LIMANN SPEAKS OF NEED FOR RECONCILIATION, UNITY

AB130745 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Jul 80

[Excerpt] President Limann has reiterated his call for reconciliation, national unity and the healing of wounds. Addressing a PNP [People's National Party] --rally at the Kaneshie Market grounds yesterday, he said some people have understood his call and are helping to put things right, but some other Ghanaians have taken advantage of this to behave as if the government is weak and does not know what it is about. Dr Limann said those who think they can fool all Ghanaians all the time are deluding themselves. He reminded such people that his personal 14-years record in the public service is without a single query of misconduct. The president said his government has demanded of the workers to help make life worth living for all and to utilize it to reconstruct and not to destroy. He said his government understands workers because the PNP was formed on the understanding that the country was declining and if everybody sits back there will be no country left to talk about. He advised those who are bent on inciting workers to go on strike and persist in their unpatriotic activities to realize that one day their cup will be full. Dr Limann said for a few people to hold the country to ransom is criminal. He reminded Ghanaians that rights go with responsibilities and advised all to go about their duties with zeal.

The national chairman of the PNP, Nana Okutwer Bekoe, said the government is making plans to get every able-bodied citizen properly employed. He said everything that is being done is carefully thought of to provide dignity both in work and living standards. This, he pointed out, is the reason why things seem to be slow. Nana Okutwer Bekoe called on all Ghanaians, irrespective of party affiliation, to help in the task to get the country out of the doldrums.

The director of operations of the UNC [United National Congress], Mr Amarteifio, said the UNC went into alliance with the PNP because it wants to ensure that civilian rule survived. He said the UNC will rather see Ghana survive than the party survive. Mr Amarteifio said the UNC is against any form of military rule and will do anything to ensure that the current administration served its full term.

LIBERIA

DOE ADDRESSES ENVOYS ON NEED FOR FOREIGN AID

AB142230 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Head of state Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe reaffirmed today that the government of the People's Redemption Council [PRC] would gratefully return to the barracks when it is satisfied that the difficulties confronting the country have been minimized. He said friendly nations wishing to assist Liberia should not use the presence of the PRC as an excuse for holding back such needed assistance. He said that Liberia needed the support of its friends who are aware of the hardships, oppression and sacrifice that majority of the Liberian people had been subjected [as heard].

Head of state Doe was speaking at a luncheon he attended in honor of the diplomatic corps at Hotel Africa in Virginia, near here. He reiterated that government would continue to maintain and improve the strong ties existing between Liberia and her traditional friends including all peace-loving nations.

Head of state Doe told the diplomats that government would welcome the assistance of their respective governments through technical and other forms of cooperation to improve the living conditions of the Liberian people. We welcome and encourage relations of cooperation that can benefit our respective nations based on the principles of respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of states, head of state Doe emphasized. He said the primary concern of the revolution was to promote the welfare of the Liberian people and create a new society dedicated to eradicating suppression and rampant corruption. He added that government would promote equality, justice and full participation of all of its people in the political, social and economic life of the nation.

The Egyptian ambassador to Liberia and acting doyen of the diplomatic corps expressed gratitude to head of state Doe for the reception. He said the occasion afforded diplomats the opportunity to understand the ongoing changes taking place in Liberia, which he noted were some of the important tasks for them as representatives of their foreign governments. He assured the head of state that he and his colleagues would convey to their respective governments the desire of the Liberian Government to maintain good and friendly relations with all nations, particularly those represented in Liberia.

MALI

FINANCE MINISTER SIGNS AID AGREEMENT WITH OPEC, RETURNS

AB141508 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] Mr Mady Diallo, minister of finance and commerce, returned from Vienna via Paris on Saturday. During his stay in Austria, Mr Mady Diallo signed an aid agreement worth \$6 million with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, on behalf of the Republic of Mali. The minister of finance and commerce was welcomed on his arrival by Mr Abdoulaye Amadou Sy, our minister of state societies and enterprises, and Mr N'Fagnanama Kone, minister of rural development, as well as by two members of his department.

NIGERIA

RADIO CITES UN QUERIES TO WEST ON ARMS EMBARGO VIOLATIONS

AB121049 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jul 80

[Text] The United States and five European countries have been given 8 weeks to explain reports that they have consistently violated the United Nations mandatory arms embargo against South Africa. The European nations are Bulgaria, Romania, Portugal, Holland and Denmark.

The Danish Foreign Ministry confirmed in a statement issued in Copenhagen that the six countries have received queries from the UN committee supervising the arms embargo. There have been reports from the Danish press that two Danish ships were running (?guns) from three countries to the racist regime in Pretoria.

SENEGAL

SENGHOR SPEAKS ON SDAR, ALGERIAN RELATIONS, LIBYA

AB141712 Paris AFP in French 1402 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The Polisario Front, Senegalese-Algerian relations, Libyan "imperialism" in the Sahel and the economic situation in Senegal constituted the main topics discussed at the press conference which the Senegalese president, Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, gave on Monday at the Palace of the Republic in Dakar.

The Polisario Front has "massacred more than 1000 Mauritanian prisoners," President Senghor stated. "If the Mauritanian prisoners have not been liberated despite the peace accord concluded last year between Mauritania and the Polisario Front, it is because only dead bodies are left," he said.

The Senegalese president reaffirmed that to him the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) does not constitute a state. "It is Morocco which exercises sovereignty over the territory and the population of the former Spanish Sahara and not even one tenth of the Saharan population is in Tindouf," he stated.

The Senegalese president also stressed that the Polisario problem was behind the cooling of relations between Senegal and Algeria: "We cannot accept the Polisario racism," he said.

The Senegalese president thinks, however, that as far as Senegalese-Algerian relations are concerned, there has been an improvement since President Chadli Bendjedid came to power.

He also reiterated his accusations against the "imperialism" of Libya, "which is training an army of 5,000 men on its territory with a view to conquering, through subversion, four black African states in the Sudanese-Sahelian zone (Chad, Niger, Mali and Senegal)." He recalled that 17 Senegalese who took refuge at the Senegal Embassy in Tripoli after running away from a Libyan training camp have not as yet been allowed to return to their country. "Senegal will take the matter to the UN Security Council if they are not liberated before the end of July," the president said.

It will be recalled that this affair inspired last month's decision by Senegal to sever diplomatic relations with Libya.

Concerning the economic situation in Senegal, the president of the republic recalled the current recovery plan which is mainly reflected in the austerity measures aimed at gaining budgetary savings and also in measures to revitalize industrial activity. He also recalled the priority that should be given to the fight against desert encroachment.

ANGOLA

ITALIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL111009 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT
11 Jul 80

[Text] Italian deputy foreign minister (Aristides Gunnella) arrived in Luanda, the Angolan capital, Wednesday to participate in the second meeting of the Angolan-Italian mixed commission. The meeting will deal with the two countries (?training) and technical cooperation in industry, transportation and communications. The Italian leader said on his arrival that Italy wants to cooperate with the People's Republic of Angola in the economic and technical branches.

BOTSWANA

ASSEMBLY EXPECTED TO ELECT MASIRE PRESIDENT 18 JULY

LD141138 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Jul 80

[Text] The National Assembly of Botswana will meet in Gaborone on Friday to elect a new president to succeed Sir Seretse Khama, who died of cancer yesterday. The former vice president, Dr Masire, will be acting head of state until then and indications are that he will be confirmed in the office. No major policy changes are expected if this happens, as Dr Masire and Sir Seretse worked together closely for many years.

NAMIBIA

OFFICIAL CONDEMNS WESTERN ATTITUDE ON MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

ID112258 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 11 Jul 80

[Text] The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] in South-West Africa has expressed its disapproval of the five-nation Western contact group for its rejection of the South-West African Ministerial Council.

A statement by the secretary general of the DTA, Mr Mareis, says the party has no faith in the Western countries. He said the five western countries--Britain, West Germany, France, the United States and Canada--remained silent about the deeds of murder and terrorism committed by SWAPO but declined to recognize the democratically elected majority governmental institution formed [words indistinct].

The DTA was reacting to a statement at the United Nations by the five Western countries saying they would not recognize the Ministerial Council. They called on South Africa to refrain from any actions which could jeopardize the success of the United Nations negotiations on South-West Africa.

The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, said the reception by the five Western nations of the Ministerial Council was not as important, (?seeing) that the establishment of the council had nothing whatever to do with reaching an international solution [words indistinct].

MOZAMBIQUE

ARMY CHIEF ADDRESSES 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PRISONERS'

LD111728 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 11 Jul 80 EA

[Text] You are Mozambicans; you have been misled and betrayed by the enemy; one of you will be killed or maltreated. This is what the chief of general staff of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM], Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, said in Manica yesterday while addressing 206 prisoners captured during the recent operations by our forces.

Yesterday afternoon Sebastiao Mabote visited one of the centers where 206 counterrevolutionary prisoners, some of whom gave themselves up to the Mozambique military authorities, are being held. In talks with the chief of general staff of the FPLM, the counterrevolutionaries told how some of them had been recruited by the enemy, while others were forced to join the counterrevolutionaries.

At this juncture one of those who had surrendered to our forces showed those present a mark the counterrevolutionaries made on his head. It consisted of a cross cut in to his hair to enable the counterrevolutionaries to detect and identify him if he tried to escape. Among the 206 elements were young lads who said they were forced at gunpoint to go with the men fighting under the name of the Mozambique National Resistance, RNM. A lad of 15 showed those present a scar on his leg made by a bullet fired to make him accompany them.

Other elements confirmed that they had been trained and were supported by South Africans, Portuguese and mercenaries of other nationalities.

A senior army officer in Chimoio said that during the operation the FPLM captured large sums in the new Mozambique meticals, as well as South African rand, Zimbabwean dollars and Portuguese escudos. The money was to finance the war and for the destabilizing [of] our economy by these groups.

In the evening, at the end of the meeting, Chief of General Staff Sebastiao Mabote was warmly applauded by large numbers of repentant prisoners.

POW's, Equipment on Display

LD122208 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 12 Jul 80 EA

[Text] Reports from Chimoio, in Manica, say that a mass rally is under way at this moment in Chimoio town. The rally is being addressed by Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, the chief of the General Staff of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique and deputy national defense minister.

About 300 prisoners of war and most of the war equipment captured by our defense and security forces will be paraded and displayed at the rally.

Meanwhile the secretary of the Frelimo Party Provincial Committee in Manica has published a communique calling on the people to take part in this important event. The communique said that lateness in reporting to duty by workers in the light sectors of production will be permitted.

We recall that prisoners of war taken by our forces in Manica were inspected on Thursday by the chief of the general staff, Sebastiao Mabote. At that time the chief of the general staff told the prisoners that no harm would come to them as they had acted unwillingly and had been misled and betrayed by groups of mercenaries and murderers in the pay of imperialism.